New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1442. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

hearing us on Saturday, that he had accomplished what he intended to. He had got up another row he believed, and the country will hear more foolish things of course thereby, of the Sheriff of Douglas County, that was driven out of town by a woman. We are not making great preparations for a collision, for we can't feel that it is necessary. When that has been proved to us, "we are in."

PRESENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

Now how does it stand? Jones comes with a warrant issued by a Territorial Justice, and sets as Sheriff of Douglas County, because he knows, that as long as we can gather strength to resist, we will never recognize them as legal constituents, nor its Sheriffs as legal officers. He has already been sworn as United States District-Marshal, but when here he takes particular pains to tell us that he don't come in that capacity, but as Sheriff, &c. Also he could in ten minutes get a legal process from Judge LECOMPTE, (if we have criminals here,) and then our people would have no desire to see him molested or his criminals rescued. But, no. He understands what will get up a demonstration best just now when the Committee are among us, and the whole plan is laid for him at Lecompton by the "rectified spirits" of Slave Propagandism, and even the words are put into his mouth that he must use when "in the damned Abolition, emigrant-aid town of Lawrence." We have no organization yet to offer any resistance to Jones or any other man, and Woon and all others implicated are about town as usual. Whether they will if the United States troops come into the play, is doubtful; but for the present we claim our old appellation of "peaceable, law-abiding citizens," as we understand it. I do not wish to raise any false alarms, but will merely suggest to all interested, the propriety of letting this Yankee town alone severely.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Last Friday, a party from Ohio, numbering nearly one hundred, all well armed, under charge of S. N. Woon, of this place, arrived in town. The same day Gov. ROBINSON, Senator REDMAN and the Washington Committee, (with the exception of OLIVER,) and their subordinates, arrived also. Besides, were Col. PRICE, and a small party from Providence, R. I. In the evening a meeting was held in the Free-State Hotel, when Gov. ROBINSON, Senator REDMAN, Mr. SIMS, of New-Haven, Col. PRICE and others, made very stirring speeches, and all hearts seem to welcome anew our friends from the States.

Messrs. HOWARD and SHERMAN left soon for Lecompton to obtain the records of meetings, elections, &c., necessary for their examination, and returned to this place last night.

Gen. WHITFIELD passed yesterday and is now at Lecompton, in council with SHANNON, OLIVER and other arch spirits of their dye, preparatory to bringing the black records of their unprecedented career before this Committee. Gen. WHITFIELD, when in conversation with a Pro-Slavery friend at Leavenworth last week, said: "*We* stand d——d bad before the country now, especially at Washington, and I would like to bring about something, if possible, to prejudice the Committee against this Free-State movement" RANDOLPH.

Newspaper Accounts.

THE PRO-SLAVERY SIDE.

The St. Louis *Republican's* (Pro-Slavery) account of the difficulty is as follows:

The Sheriff and his posse returned to-day from Lawrence, without Woon; he was barricaded in his house, and strongly guarded. They attempted to take one or two other prisoners, but were forcibly prevented. While in Lawrence, the Sheriff and party were groaned at, hissed, threatened and cursed—every thing was done to aggravate them to commit an assault, so it is believed, that the fanatics might have an excuse, however poor, to maltreat, perhaps to shoot, all of them. They hate Jones, and would like to have a chance to take his life in a row. After using all due means to arrest the prisoners, the party left, and returned home about 4 o'clock.

The question then on everybody's lip was, "what will the Governor do?" All was excitement; Council after Council was held; men hurried to and fro; the Governor looked thoughtful; the Secretary seemed uneasy; General WHITFIELD appeared determined; the settlers gathered in from their claims, and all were on tip-toe waiting for the news of what was to be done. Some wanted the Sheriff to summon a posse of two or three hundred, whe should go to Lawrence and take the prisoners at all hazards; but happily wiser counsels prevailed, and it was *agreed that the Governor should issue a call for a* small detachment of United States troops; and accordingly an express rider will start from here in a few moments for Fort Leavenworth, with orders for Col. SUMNER to send on the detachment. The idea is this: the Abolitionists refuse to acknowledge the authority of the laws, although they promised to do so in order to save their necks in December, *and writs are to be put in the hands of the Sheriff, not only for Wood, but for all those who forcibly rescued him from Jones, and they are to be taken with the aid of a small force, if it can be done, but to be taken if it requires all the Government troops in the Territory.*

From the Missouri Democrat, (Free State.)

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, April 29, 1856.

I re-open my letter to add the following: By a gentleman who has just arrived from Westport, we learn that JONES, on his return to Lecompton, made a statement to Governor SHANNON, who immediately wrote a dispatch, and a messenger was sent to Kansas City to telegraph to the President that the people of Lawrence were in open rebellion, setting the officers of the law at defiance, and asking for an order to call out the troops to put it down, etc. SHANNON declares that WOON, TAPPAN, MONROE and others shall be arrested if there is force enough in the Union to do it, and the laws shall be enforced. Messengers were sent from Lecompton to Missouri, and to different parts of the Territory, to rally their forces to come down upon Lawrence.

Our people are making preparations for such an emergency, always acting upon the principle that it is better to be fooled a dozen times than be caught napping once. The women will enter upon the discharge of that important duty, making cartridges, &c., soon, and our men will be ready to act on the defensive. Yours, T.

Later from the West Indies and Venezuela.

ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE.

The *Tennessee*, pioneer of this line, arrived yesterday morning from her third homeward trip, after a passage of eleven days from Venezuela, stopping at St. Thomas and at Puerto Rico. The weather has been mild, though the wind has not been favorable.

The steamer brings full freight, and more passengers than she can very comfortably accommodate.

There was nothing of importance taking place in St. Thomas at the time of the departure of the *Tennessee*, with the exception of a new postal law which was carried into effect about a month ago, to the very great dissatisfaction of the public, and even ruin of the mercantile community.

Venezuela continues to enjoy the blessings of peace, already commencing to see the advantages of it. The telegraph between Laguayra and Caracoas will soon commence operations, to the very great delight of the community. Great credit is due to Mr. MANUEL DE MONTGRAN for his perseverance in establishing in Venezuela an enterprise which, a few months ago, was even mocked at. The wires will extend, not only to Caracoas, but also to Valencia and Puerto Cabello, traversing a distance of a hundred and fifty-six miles.

Congress was still sitting. The last reading of the great railroad project had been given in the House, and there is every reason to believe that before the sessions come to an end it will be a law of the Republic. This is another enterprise which, in conjunction with the telegraph and steam communication, is destined to change entirely the face of that country.

A great step will be taken next year by the present Government of Venezuela, to wit: reform of its Constitution; and, if possible, the reconstruction of the ancient Republic of Columbia, under a federal system.

The Dutch question has been amicably settled, and great praise is due to the foreign ministers for their exertions in bringing this unpleasant affair to a speedy termination. Prominent among them is Hon. CHARLES HAMM, American Minister resident in Venezuela.

The West Indies and Venezuela Line—Complementary Resolutions.

STEAMSHIP TENNESSEE, OFF HAMMOCK OF ST. THOMAS, Saturday, April 5, 1856.

At a meeting of the passengers of the steamship Tennessee, Geo. W. HATCH, Esq., was called to the Chair and C. R. EMERSON appointed Secretary and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we hereby offer our sincere thanks to Capt. WEBSTER for his manly and gentlemanly-like conduct, for his untiring efforts to accomplish our pleasure and enjoyment, and for the cool and determined resolution which distinguishes his experienced conduct as a seaman.

Resolved, That the West Indies and Venezuela Steamship Company in obtaining the services of Capt. WEBSTER have secured to themselves the experience and capacity of an accomplished officer of thorough and tried knowledge, cool determination, undischarging courage, minutely scrutinizing watchfulness over its interests, and the success of its organization and safety of its property.

Resolved, That we offer equally warm thankfulness to the intelligent and accomplished Purser, Mr. PALMERLEA, for his kind interest in our comfort, and for those many courtesies which distinguish so cultivated a man.

Resolved, That we extend the firmness and competency of the officers in command, and having experienced their patience and resolute self-denial, under emergencies of discipline, we cheerfully proclaim their excellency.

Signed,

F. Cunningham,	R. Wolfe,	Wm. E. Darrell,
John Boulton, Jr.,	C. E. Benton,	Jose B. Lopez,
Manl de Lorenzo,	B. A. Carey,	J. E. Abinton.
R. Whitehead,	A. Giandut,	W. D. Ingersoll,
Florencio Ribas,	Antonio Naves,	F. J. Parker,
James Mills,		

G. W. HATCH, Chairman.
C. R. EMERSON, Secretary.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—3 Beekman-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs in Consultation with Secretary Marcy—The Bounty Land Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs were in consultation with Secretary MARCY to-day, relative to steps for the prevention of a recurrence of disturbances at Panama. Of course nothing can be done except by resolution, and by stationing men-of-war at Panama and Aspinwall. It is understood that these steps were promptly decided upon at to-day's meeting.

The amendments made by the House to-day in the Bounty Land Bill leave it little more than authority for parol and record evidence in the service It will become a law in this shape. S.

Prompt Action of Government relative to the Panama Massacre—Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

There is no doubt but what the Government will take prompt measures relative to the outrages at Panama. The Secretary of the Navy supposes that the sloop *St. Mary's* is there by this time under the instructions for her ordinary cruise, but an additional vessel of war will be dispatched from the Atlantic coast, although the orders have not yet been issued. It is highly probable that a Commissioner will be sent thither to ascertain the facts of the case.

Chief Examiner LANGDON resigned his post in the Patent Office to-day. He intends shortly to sail for Europe.

Amount in the Treasury Subject to Draft.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

The United States Treasurer reports the amount on hand, subject to draft on the 30th ult., to be $1,885,000.

The Action of the Naval Retiring Board—The Nebraska Contested Seat—The Bill to Refund Duties—The Vice-Presidency, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29, 1856.

THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

The Senate devoted to-day, again, to the matter of the Naval Retiring Board—Mr. BELL concluding a two-days' speech in defence of Lieut MAURY. Not even the Kansas question has led to so much earnest and acrimonious debate as has the pending effort to obtain a reversal of the action of the Board aforesaid. Indeed, it is the theme which has occupied far the larger proportion of the time devoted by the Senate to debate since December last. The friends of the Board have generally contented themselves with silence, except when it became necessary to meet and answer some misstatement or misunderstanding of facts. Powerful arguments have been made in support of the Board, however, by Senators CLAYTON and BENJAMIN, and two or three additional, of less pretension, by other members of the body. Certainly the subject has been discussed nearly or quite sufficiently. If the Senate is not enlightened upon the merits of the case by this time, it never can be; and, surely, it is high time that the vote was taken, and the question

THE PROBABLE RESULT.

settled in one way or the other. Few votes, if any, have been changed by the protracted discussion; and it is not likely that others will be now. I believe I hazard nothing in reaffirming my conviction that, when the question is reached, the Senate will sustain the general action of the Board, and favor only such modifications as were suggested long since by the Senate's Committee on Naval Affairs. If this is to be the result at last, why not yield to it, Messieurs Senators, and proceed at once to the consideration of the numerous naval promotions consequent upon the action of the Board, and now pending in Executive Session? As the case stands, even the nomination of the gallant INGRAHAM—first as a Past Captain, and next as head of a Bureau in the Navy Department—hangs by the eye lids.

NEBRASKA CONTESTED ELECTION—FOLLY.

To-day had been set apart for the consideration of the Nebraska contested election case, but as ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, is still absent, and is understood to desire to make a minority report in favor of the sitting delegate, BIRD B. CHAPMAN, the consideration of the case was postponed for three weeks. The long-continued absence from his duties of a Southern member of the Committee on Elections, will doubtless strike most men out of Washington as rather a queer reason for postponing a decision of the question who is entitled to represent the people of Nebraska in the House, especially when the Committee report that the sitting Delegate is *not* entitled to the seat; nevertheless, strange as it may appear, our friends made scarcely any opposition to the postponement. Indeed, it must be confessed that the Anti-Administration men in the House daily exhibit a lamentable lack of shrewdness and Parliamentary tact, which in nine cases out of ten gives the essential victories of legislation to their enemies. For example; yesterday the bill to refund duties upon goods destroyed by fire was pending in the House on a motion to keep it out of the Committee of the Whole—that tomb of legislation from which scarcely anything emerges to life except by something akin to the miraculous.

CULPABLE TIMIDITY.

That bill,—just and equitable as any which ever was brought before Congress—was a measure of especial importance to New-York, because the great conflagrations in which dutiable goods in large amounts were destroyed, occurred in your City. A reference to the Yea and Nay list will show that quite a number of our Northern Anti-Administration men,—some of them New-Yorkers, too—voted with the Administration men to kill the bill. Immediately afterwards, motions were made to take bills out of Committee of the Whole, for the benefit of the Slaveholding States; and not a few of our prudential friends, who, just before, could not vote to keep the New-York bill out of the tomb, came up promptly, and without difficulty, to the work of helping the Slaveocracy to take their measures out of the same slate which they had just forced upon! I submit it to your readers, whether this is sensible. Just so it has been in former years. Thus our friends, some of them, could not vote for the French Spoliations bill for fear there might be some fraud under it, some how or other; and because designing venal scoundrels, inside of Congress and out of it, had raised the bugbear cry of "corruption!" after they had failed to arrange for the feathering of their own nests by fleecing the claimants. But these timid creatures had no difficulty in voting a gratuity of $2,000,000 to Texas in her debt-bill, or $10,000,000 to the Administration for the purchase of land under the Gadsden Treaty! Will the constituencies not look after their representatives a little, and ascertain who of them have brains enough to know how to be honest and just at one and the same time?

THE HAYTI FAMILY.

The war between the rival factions, with reference to the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, grows fiercer every hour. The *Union* here continues to defend Mr. BUCHANAN much after the fashion of the gossip who slanders a village belle, whom nobody suspects, by continually defending her from imaginary charges affecting her good name. The lesser organ—less scrupulous and with far less wisdom—boldly copies from opposition presses articles showing that Mr. BUCHANAN is not to be trusted upon the Slavery question; and all the Pierce papers everywhere are unanimous in vociferating the necessity of putting the Nebraska-Kansas bill forward as the greatest issue of the campaign. This, of course, is aimed at "Old Buck." PIERCE, however, is becoming resigned to the prospect of a failure at Cincinnati, and busying himself in the promotion of his Hunter alternative project, of which I advised you a fortnight ago. He will kick hard, however, at Cincinnati, and the evidences accumulate that there will be a grand row at the Convention. The impression gains ground, too, that Mr. BUCHANAN's availability in consequence of his non-committalism in favor of the Nebraska-Kansas policy, will give him the lead. Certain it is, that he will be more acceptable to the Anti-Slavery men of the North than any other Democratic Candidate hitherto named.

VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Among the gentlemen whose names are mentioned as the Republican Candidate for the Vice Presidency, is Hon. DANIEL MACE, of Indiana, the present Chairman of the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads. He was originally a Democrat, but separated from his party on the Nebraska issue, and is now thoroughly Republican.

PANAMA RAILROAD AND POSTMASTER-GENERAL CAMPBELL.

I notified you some time since that the Postmaster-General had been in correspondence with the Panama Railroad Company, in regard to the price paid for transporting the mails across the Isthmus, and that the Company had compelled Mr. CAMPBELL to pay up arrearages under their contract with the Department. As I then stated, it is Mr. CAMPBELL's purpose to go to Congress with a proposition for the reduction, by law, of the price to be paid for carrying the mails from Aspinwall to Panama. I perceive that he is engaged in preparing the public mind for this action by public representations through the Press. He shows that the sum paid is enormous, and is increasing at a startling rate. He conceals the fact, however, that the Company have offered to contract for a term of years at a fixed sum per annum, less in amount than that they are now receiving. Congress will, doubtless, be liberal in dealing with a Company whose venturous enterprise has given us a first-class Railroad across the deadly Isthmus, in place of the almost impracticable route by which, a few years since, the mails were transported. Surely the Government and our citizens are not entitled to all the benefits of this enterprise. We get the ease, the security and the great saving of time; is it not illiberal and mean to ask the Company, whose enterprise gave us these, to surrender to us us also the pecuniary advantages of their success? S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. WELLER submitted a resolution, calling on the President for any correspondence with our Minister to Nicaragua (not heretofore communicated) regarding the recognition of the new Nicaraguan Government.

MR. WELLER'S INTERVIEW OF WALKER.

Mr. WELLER said he was in the constant receipt of letters inquiring whether he sustained the policy of this nation with regard to the Nicaraguan Government. He now took occasion to remark that he entirely disagreed with that policy. If the Executive thought it expedient to reject Col. FRENCH on personal grounds, he thought the Nicaraguan Government should have been notified of that fact, and been officially recognized. The usual practice of this Government has been to recognize the South American Governments, whosoever was in power there. Those which lie on the route of the Pacific, especially, ought to be treated with courtesy and friendship. He did not desire to see Central America annexed to this Republic, but wanted a stable Government there, and this was only to be accomplished by the diffusion of Anglo-Saxon blood—he, therefore, thought that emigration to that country ought to be encouraged rather than discountenanced. He said that no man had been more shamefully misrepresented than General WALKER. He was not a freebooter, but a man of the purest motives.

BRITISH INTERFERENCE.

Mr. WELLER read a letter from Gen. WALKER, in which it is asserted that the British Government have interfered, in the present struggle between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and have furnished the Costa Ricans with arms. A state of war now exists between these Governments. Costa Rica invaded Nicaragua, though she did not declare war against her, but against the Americans who aided the present party in power to subvert the old Government. Mr. WELLER, in allusion to the recent riot at Panama, said the best of feeling exists between this Government and the Government of New-Granada, and he had no doubt that the whole power of the latter would be exercised to bring the offenders to justice.

Mr. SEWARD remarked that, several weeks ago, on his motion, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President for information on this subject; but as there had been no response, the President probably had good reasons, in view of the complicated state of affairs, for delaying to answer the resolution.

Mr. WELLER replied that he was not aware of that fact, else he would not have offered this now.

Mr. SEWARD thought it was better to let the subject rest a day or two, as information concerning it was daily being received, and it was important that the President should be left free to exercise his discretion in this delicate matter.

Mr. DOUGLAS believed that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was being violated every day by Great Britain, and thought something ought to be done about it. He regarded the present Government of Nicaragua legitimate—as much so as the other existing Governments of Central America. It was the firmest and most stable Government there had been there since the throwing off of the Spanish yoke, and, so far as he knew, justice was more impartially administered, and the rights of man and property more sacredly guarded and protected under the existing Government than under any previous one. Nor was it any objection in his mind that an American by birth was in command of the Nicaraguan army. Nicaragua has as much right to become the asylum of emigrants from this country as we have to receive European emigrants. She had as much right to naturalize General WALKER as we did to do the same by General SHIELDS. Further, Nicaragua had as much right to send an American by birth Minister to this country as we have to send a man of foreign birth to represent us in the Courts of Spain, Italy or Holland. He believed we ought to enforce our neutrality laws, but not go a hair's breadth beyond the line of strict duty.

Mr. BUTLER thought we ought to be careful not to involve ourselves in a war with any nation through the acts of intermeddling adventurers.

Mr. WELLER withdrew the resolution.

THE RETIRING BOARD.

Mr. TOOMBS spoke in opposition to the action of the Naval Board, contending that the law was not properly executed, therefore the proceedings under it are void.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

BILLS PASSED.

The House passed the Indian Appropriation bill and the bill reviving the Act of 1836, relative to suspended entries of public lands, and the Act of 1846, concerning suspended preemption land claims.

PETITION AGAINST JUDGE IRWIN REMOVED.

On motion of Mr. PERRIN, the petition from the members of the Pittsburg Bar, against the official conduct of Judge IRVIN was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Mr. MAXWELL spoke on the Southern side of the Slavery question, and—

Mr. PERRY against the extension of Slavery, and in favor of the restoration of the Missouri restriction, and in defence of the Republican Party.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Mr. QUITMAN introduced a bill to repeal certain sections of the neutrality laws.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

No. 99. United States, appellants, vs. Thos. O. Larkin *et al.* Argued by Attorney-General Cushing and Mr. Gillett for the appellants, and by Mr. Lawrence for the appellees.

No. 160. Union Bank of Tennessee, appellants, vs. Wm. Jolly's Administrator. Argued by Mr. Coxe, for appellant, and by Hon. R. P. P. Stanton for the appellees.

No. 161. United States, plaintiffs, vs. Wm. G. Shoekalters. Submitted on record, and printed arguments by Attorney-General Cushing for plaintiffs and by Hon W. L. Underwood for defendants.

No. 162. Chas McMicken, appellant, vs. Franklin Perin. Argued by Hon. John Henderson for appellant.

Kansas Affairs and the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 1.

In the Senate, to-day, two reports were submitted from the Special Committee upon the question of Kansas affairs. The majority reported a series of resolutions which take strong Northern ground—denouncing the interference of the border ruffians, the bogus Territorial Legislature, its laws, and the course of the National Administration towards Kansas; declaring that Kansas should be admitted into the Union as a Free State, and commending the cause to the sympathy of the people of Massachusetts. The resolutions were ordered to a second reading.

The minority report, which is signed by two members of the Committee, maintains the legality of the Territorial Legislature and its laws, and fully sustains the doings of the Administration.

Massachusetts Politics—The Old-Line Whigs Moving.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 1.

The Whigs of our Legislature, and many of the prominent Whigs of the State, held a meeting at the State House this evening. They adopted a resolution offering their adherence to the principles of the Whig Party, and declaring they would enlist in the ranks of no party which "did not bear the flag and keep step to the music of the Union." A Whig State Central Committee was appointed.

Village of Towanda Nearly Destroyed by Fire.

DAYTON, N. Y., Thursday, May 1.

The village of Towanda, in this County, (Cattaraugus,) was almost wholly destroyed by fire last night. Among the buildings burned are Salsur's furnace, Camp's factory, E. W. Heazie's store house, the Palmer block, the Welsh block, the Mansion House, the Old Mill, &c. The Bridge was also destroyed.

The British Bark Queen Victoria Abandoned.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 1.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last have arrived. They announce the arrival at that port of the ship *Squando*, with the officers and men of the British bark *Queen Victoria*, who had abandoned their vessel at sea.

Fatal Accident on the Great Western Railroad.

HAMILTON, Canada, Thursday, May 1.

In this city, to-day, Capt. HUME, Assistant Superintendent of the Great Western Railway, was run down by a locomotive and instantly killed.

Thrown from a Carriage and Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 1.

Mr. HERBURN, son of Judge HERBURN, of Pittsburg, was thrown from a carriage near Wissahickon this morning, and had his skull fractured, causing his death.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Forty Stores and Dwellings Destroyed.

One Fireman Killed—Another Mortally Stabbed.

Estimated Loss over $1,000,000.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Extra, May 1

Last night, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the northern end of the large rag and paper warehouse of Messrs. JESUP & MOORE, on the south side of east North-street, below Sixth-street. The wind was blowing freshly from the north-east at the time, and the flames were carried through with fearful rapidity to the other extremity of the store, on Commerce-street. The large structure was speedily enveloped in flames, which were carried by the force of the wind against the buildings adjoining, and they were soon in a light blaze.

To add to the disastrous effects of the fire the burning rags and paper were vomited forth from the windows and carried on the wind in a southwesterly direction, where they fell in a fiery shower. The firemen were soon in service, but it was speedily manifest that all the buildings west of the paper store to Sixth-street, and south to Market-street, must be involved in destruction. The State House bell was immediately struck for a general alarm, and its constant strokes brought to the ground the entire Department of the city.

The worst fears were soon realized. The buildings on both sides of East North street, and upon both sides of Commerce-street, were soon in a light blaze, the Market-street stores extended back to the last named street, and the flames were soon pouring out of the windows on to that avenue and threatening to extend to Chestnut-street. By 2 o'clock, the Western end of the block bounded by Market, North and Sixth streets, was in flames, and the wind had carried the burning flakes into the block immediately west of the main body of the conflagration. Back of the western side of Sixth-street, a large school-house belonging to the Society of Friends, a carpenter shop, and several small dwellings, were in flames and burning furiously.

The roofs of two large stores on the lower side of Market-street, below Sixth, took fire, and the roofs of two buildings on the west side of Sixth-street, below Market, were in flames by 8½ o'clock.

The scene was now most frightful—the flames shot up high into the air, illuminating the entire city, and threatening to destroy entire blocks to the windward. Commerce and North streets were in flames, and fires were raging upon both sides of Market and Sixth streets. The wind, which was increasing in strength, was carrying a fiery shower to a great distance; all around the scene of devastation persons were hurrying away their families and their goods to places of safety. The firemen, bewildered and distracted at the insufficiency of the means at their command in comparison with the vastness of the field of exertion before them, struggled manfully with the destroying element, and under the judicious command of their officers did the best they could.

The fire continued to spread until after daylight, and when the sun rose, a sickening scene of destruction was exhibited. Every building on the north side of Market-street, from the unfinished iron structure at No. 19, to Sixth-street, was in ruins, and most of the houses on the east side of Sixth-street to North-street, were down. The western ends of North and Commerce streets were in ruins, while ugly gaps were made in the blocks south and west of the bounds described. Some 40 buildings were destroyed, many of them stores of great value.

FIREMAN KILLED.

Mr. JOHN R. GEOFF, a member of the Perseverance Hose Company, residing at No. 60 Race-street, while engaged at the fire, was crushed by falling walls, and instantly killed. His body was recovered, and the Coroner will hold an inquest this afternoon.

Mr. GEOFF was a returned volunteer, and had served in the Mexican war. He was not married.

MAN STABBED.

During the progress of the fire a row occurred in Sixth, above Market-street, between a number of the adherents of two of the fire companies, and in the course a young man, named JAMES BARTLEM, member of the Franklin Hose Company, was stabbed in the right breast, just above the nipple. He was conveyed to the Hospital, and it is supposed that there is no hope of his recovery.

THE PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Below we furnish a list of the property destroyed, so far as it can be ascertained in the confusion that exists. It is, of course, impossible at this time to give any definite idea of the losses, amount of insurance, &c., but it is roughly estimated that the loss will exceed a million of dollars.

MORNING SESSION—NOON EDITION.—No. 319 is an individual non-fireproof storehouse. The building was nearly so-designed, but it caught afterwards.

No. 321—A three-story brick store occupied by BARTLEY

Another Fire this Morning.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning the State House bell struck for one hot fire further West, adding to the existing confusion.

It was discovered in the upper stories of the three-story brick and Market stores. The burning fellows fell upon the roof of the silk and fancy goods establishment of Messrs. John Wright & Sons, Nos. 32 and 34 Market-street, a few doors west of the building in which the fire originated. The building and stock of the firm named were destroyed.

The adjoining new store, No. 36 Market-street, owned by Mr. Caleb Cope, Merchant, was also destroyed. The stock was owned by Messrs. Brothers, Shaw & Co., and they were just moving into it. The building was owned by Mr. Cope, and was valued at $16,000. The insurance on the building was small, about $4,000. We learn that the greater part of it is insured.

On the east side of Sixth-street, from Market to the alley, every building was totally destroyed, and in many cases, the walls were much damaged. The loss on each building is supposed to be large, as the stocks were generally stored above them for safety.

Among the tenants in the upper stories of the three-story brick and Market stores were Messrs. Wright & Co., gentlemen's furnishing goods, Messrs. Brothers, Shaw & Co., gentlemen's furnishing goods, Robert Dunlap, hats, and Brothers, Shaw & Co., hats, and by G. C. Cooper, opened by William A. Beatty.

In Morris Court, west of the Friends' School for Girls, were located the Friends' School for Girls, owned by Mr. Henry Haines, and owned by the Society of Friends, considerably injured by the flames and water. Loss to building and furniture unknown.

The origin of the fire is variously stated. It was used in the spot where the flames started.

In the street it is confidently stated that it is utterly impossible to do more than to make an estimate of the amount of the loss. There are parties who incline to judge one of opinion that it will reach a million of dollars, while others go up to a round million and a quarter. We believe it will be inside of a million.

Further Particulars.

On the north side of Commerce-street, the loss is very heavy. The stock was owned by C. C. Cook, as a paper warehouse. The stock was valued at $40,000. The building belonged to Mr. Caleb Cope. Messrs. Jesup & Moore, paper manufacturers of this city, had a very large five-story building, filled with a number of machines, stocks of rags, and manufactures of the same. The building was valued at $40,000. Messrs. Jesup & Moore, manufacturers of rag-paper, occupied the building. Messrs. Cooper & Bank, Nos. 130—Sixth, 132—Sixth, 134—Sixth, 136—Sixth, 138—Sixth, 140—Sixth, 142—Sixth, 144—Sixth, 146—Sixth, 148—Sixth, 150—Sixth, 152—Sixth, 154—Sixth, 156—Sixth, 158—Sixth, 160—Sixth, 162—Sixth, 164—Sixth, 166—Sixth, 168—Sixth, 170—Sixth, 172—Sixth, 174—Sixth, 176—Sixth, 178—Sixth, 180—Sixth, 182—Sixth, 184—Sixth, 186—Sixth, 188—Sixth, 190—Sixth, 192—Sixth, 194—Sixth, 196—Sixth, 198—Sixth, 200—Sixth, 202—Sixth, 204—Sixth, 206—Sixth, 208—Sixth, 210—Sixth, 212—Sixth, 214—Sixth, 216—Sixth, 218—Sixth, 220—Sixth, 222—Sixth, 224—Sixth, 226—Sixth, 228—Sixth, 230—Sixth, 232—Sixth, 234—Sixth, 236—Sixth, 238—Sixth, 240—Sixth, 242—Sixth, 244—Sixth, 246—Sixth, 248—Sixth, 250—Sixth, 252—Sixth, 254—Sixth, 256—Sixth, 258—Sixth, 260—Sixth, 262—Sixth, 264—Sixth, 266—Sixth, 268—Sixth, 270—Sixth, 272—Sixth, 274—Sixth, 276—Sixth, 278—Sixth, 280—Sixth, 282—Sixth, 284—Sixth, 286—Sixth, 288—Sixth, 290—Sixth, 292—Sixth, 294—Sixth, 296—Sixth, 298—Sixth, 300—Sixth, 302—Sixth, 304—Sixth, 306—Sixth, 308—Sixth, 310—Sixth, 312—Sixth, 314—Sixth, 316—Sixth, 318—Sixth, 320—Sixth, 322—Sixth, 324—Sixth, 326—Sixth, 328—Sixth, 330—Sixth, 332—Sixth, 334—Sixth, 336—Sixth, 338—Sixth, 340—Sixth, 342—Sixth, 344—Sixth, 346—Sixth, 348—Sixth, 350—Sixth, 352—Sixth, 354—Sixth, 356—Sixth, 358—Sixth, 360—Sixth, 362—Sixth, 364—Sixth, 366—Sixth, 368—Sixth, 370—Sixth, 372—Sixth, 374—Sixth, 376—Sixth, 378—Sixth, 380—Sixth, 382—Sixth, 384—Sixth, 386—Sixth, 388—Sixth, 390—Sixth, 392—Sixth, 394—Sixth, 396—Sixth, 398—Sixth, 400—Sixth, 402—Sixth, 404—Sixth, 406—Sixth, 408—Sixth, 410—Sixth, 412—Sixth, 414—Sixth, 416—Sixth, 418—Sixth, 420—Sixth, 422—Sixth, 424—Sixth, 426—Sixth, 428—Sixth, 430—Sixth, 432—Sixth, 434—Sixth, 436—Sixth, 438—Sixth, 440—Sixth, 442—Sixth, 444—Sixth, 446—Sixth, 448—Sixth, 450—Sixth, 452—Sixth, 454—Sixth, 456—Sixth, 458—Sixth, 460—Sixth, 462—Sixth, 464—Sixth, 466—Sixth, 468—Sixth, 470—Sixth, 472—Sixth, 474—Sixth, 476—Sixth, 478—Sixth, 480—Sixth, 482—Sixth, 484—Sixth, 486—Sixth, 488—Sixth, 490—Sixth, 492—Sixth, 494—Sixth, 496—Sixth, 498—Sixth, 500—Sixth, 502—Sixth, 504—Sixth, 506—Sixth, 508—Sixth, 510—Sixth, 512—Sixth, 514—Sixth, 516—Sixth, 518—Sixth, 520—Sixth, 522—Sixth, 524—Sixth, 526—Sixth, 528—Sixth, 530—Sixth, 532—Sixth, 534—Sixth, 536—Sixth, 538—Sixth, 540—Sixth, 542—Sixth, 544—Sixth, 546—Sixth, 548—Sixth, 550—Sixth, 552—Sixth, 554—Sixth, 556—Sixth, 558—Sixth, 560—Sixth, 562—Sixth, 564—Sixth, 566—Sixth, 568—Sixth, 570—Sixth, 572—Sixth, 574—Sixth, 576—Sixth, 578—Sixth, 580—Sixth, 582—Sixth, 584—Sixth, 586—Sixth, 588—Sixth, 590—Sixth, 592—Sixth, 594—Sixth, 596—Sixth, 598—Sixth, 600—Sixth, 602—Sixth, 604—Sixth, 606—Sixth, 608—Sixth, 610—Sixth, 612—Sixth, 614—Sixth, 616—Sixth, 618—Sixth, 620—Sixth, 622—Sixth, 624—Sixth, 626—Sixth, 628—Sixth, 630—Sixth, 632—Sixth, 634—Sixth, 636—Sixth, 638—Sixth, 640—Sixth, 642—Sixth, 644—Sixth, 646—Sixth, 648—Sixth, 650—Sixth, 652—Sixth, 654—Sixth, 656—Sixth, 658—Sixth, 660—Sixth, 662—Sixth, 664—Sixth, 666—Sixth, 668—Sixth, 670—Sixth, 672—Sixth, 674—Sixth, 676—Sixth, 678—Sixth, 680—Sixth, 682—Sixth, 684—Sixth, 686—Sixth, 688—Sixth, 690—Sixth, 692—Sixth, 694—Sixth, 696—Sixth, 698—Sixth, 700—Sixth, 702—Sixth, 704—Sixth, 706—Sixth, 708—Sixth, 710—Sixth, 712—Sixth, 714—Sixth, 716—Sixth, 718—Sixth, 720—Sixth, 722—Sixth, 724—Sixth, 726—Sixth, 728—Sixth, 730—Sixth, 732—Sixth, 734—Sixth, 736—Sixth, 738—Sixth, 740—Sixth, 742—Sixth, 744—Sixth, 746—Sixth, 748—Sixth, 750—Sixth, 752—Sixth, 754—Sixth, 756—Sixth, 758—Sixth, 760—Sixth, 762—Sixth, 764—Sixth, 766—Sixth, 768—Sixth, 770—Sixth, 772—Sixth, 774—Sixth, 776—Sixth, 778—Sixth, 780—Sixth, 782—Sixth, 784—Sixth, 786—Sixth, 788—Sixth, 790—Sixth, 792—Sixth, 794—Sixth, 796—Sixth, 798—Sixth, 800—Sixth, 802—Sixth, 804—Sixth, 806—Sixth, 808—Sixth, 810—Sixth, 812—Sixth, 814—Sixth, 816—Sixth, 818—Sixth, 820—Sixth, 822—Sixth, 824—Sixth, 826—Sixth, 828—Sixth, 830—Sixth, 832—Sixth, 834—Sixth, 836—Sixth, 838—Sixth, 840—Sixth, 842—Sixth, 844—Sixth, 846—Sixth, 848—Sixth, 850—Sixth, 852—Sixth, 854—Sixth, 856—Sixth, 858—Sixth, 860—Sixth, 862—Sixth, 864—Sixth, 866—Sixth, 868—Sixth, 870—Sixth, 872—Sixth, 874—Sixth, 876—Sixth, 878—Sixth, 880—Sixth, 882—Sixth, 884—Sixth, 886—Sixth, 888—Sixth, 890—Sixth, 892—Sixth, 894—Sixth, 896—Sixth, 898—Sixth, 900—Sixth, 902—Sixth, 904—Sixth, 906—Sixth, 908—Sixth, 910—Sixth, 912—Sixth, 914—Sixth, 916—Sixth, 918—Sixth, 920—Sixth, 922—Sixth, 924—Sixth, 926—Sixth, 928—Sixth, 930—Sixth, 932—Sixth, 934—Sixth, 936—Sixth, 938—Sixth, 940—Sixth, 942—Sixth, 944—Sixth, 946—Sixth, 948—Sixth, 950—Sixth, 952—Sixth, 954—Sixth, 956—Sixth, 958—Sixth, 960—Sixth, 962—

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ABROAD

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Business in San Francisco—Arrival of Clipper Ships—Search for a Rock thrown up by the Earthquake—News and Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April [illegible], 1856.

We have had rather a quiet time the past two weeks, and nothing wonderful or remarkable has transpired. Business has been dull; no goods selling to speak of, and the receipts heavy from the eastward. Quite a fleet of clippers have arrived, bringing splendid cargoes of goods to as dull a market as Mr. [illegible] took his pigs to. It is all paying out, and no [illegible] in. The freight lists of the large clippers [illegible] the sum that collected for the [illegible] in these times, every dollar taken out of the country makes us two [illegible] poorer—on which principle, I presume, we shall [illegible] Kilkenny cats.

On the wharves things look lively, and remind one of the good times gone by. Carts and drays, boxes and barrels, occupy the entire breadth of [illegible] wharves, and locomotion is [illegible] attended with great danger to the [illegible], but for all this, merchants don't look cheerful. Heavy freight bills, and dull sales for the goods, at scarcely any profit, make a short cash account, a small balance in bank, and gives everything a couleur de [illegible].

Some of the clippers have made good passages, and those that have not have most excellent excuses. They either had head winds or calms, or something happened. In old times all such matters were considered the chances of the voyage; but in these times calms, head winds and everything but a ten-knot fair wind is thrown out. Every ship arriving here must publish a long account of the voyage in the daily papers, describing all the particulars, how she run such a day, how calm it was the day before, how like the [illegible] it blew the next day, how the cook had his [illegible] washed overboard, and lost three locks of his hair, and winding up with a statement that they had been within fifteen minutes' sail of the harbor for the last three weeks.

I have noticed that the particular gale spoken of was always the most severe that Capt. Blowhard had ever experienced—his experience afloat corresponding with that of the oldest inhabitant ashore—[illegible].

It is reported that a large rock has been thrown up [illegible] by the late earthquake. The surveying steamer Active took a lot of officials on board a day or two since and went out on an excursion in quest of the [illegible], but on getting over the bar it was discovered that it was unnecessary to go in search of any [illegible] stage of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

PODGERS.

AFFAIRS IN OREGON.

The Indian Attack on the Cascades—Great Excitement in Portland—The Cascades [illegible]—Critical Movements of Families—[illegible]

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible], Thursday, March 27, 1856.

[illegible] sundown last evening this city was thrown into a fearful excitement by the arrival of [illegible] Vancouver with the intelligence that the Indians had attacked the Cascade Pass. I give you the [illegible] letter:

[illegible]

We [illegible] and returned to Vancouver. [illegible] Do not delay—this is no humbug, I can well assured. What they will do at Vancouver, I know not. We want your presence. SETH S. SLATER, Clerk of Belle.

Capt. [illegible] lives on the Oregon side of the Columbia River. He heard the report of rifles on the Washington Territory side about [illegible] o'clock, March 26. He became alarmed and gathered the men, women and children together, placed them in a batteau and crossed over to the lower landing, took all the families there, learned from the friendly Indians that a party of Klikitats were besieging Fort Raines, and heard the reports of the howitzers, &c., convincing him that he had better hasten with all dispatch to Fort Vancouver.

You can better imagine than I can describe the sensation this news created. The settlers in and about Fort Vancouver flew to arms. A picket guard was posted about the place; and forty soldiers were ordered by the commanding officer to hold themselves ready to embark on the steamer Belle for the Cascades as soon as the moon arose.

Portland was an hour behind time in news but [illegible]. A public meeting was called at the metropolis, where was congregated a [illegible] of men and boys. A drum beat down [illegible], and a band played up town. Men spoke loud [illegible], calling for brave hearts to step forth and [illegible] by the [illegible] foe. Steamers were "firing up" to carry forth [illegible] to the scene of action all so inclined. While [illegible] was bustle and excitement, the back [illegible] of the city was also in commotion. Women [illegible] together, listening to every little [illegible], talking in a low tone of voice, shutting blinds and barring windows, lowering curtains and fastening the back kitchen door with the old family fork. Children crying, with their heads secure beneath the "piece quilt," or sheep [illegible] blanket. Dogs howling and barking as though possessed with an "evil spirit." Everything looked dark and forboding. The volunteers, the army of the Territory, hundreds of miles up the Columbia. All the United States troops except a small company at Fort Dalles, 60 miles above the Cascades. The troops out-[illegible] the Cascade pass attacked, and [illegible] All communication with the troops cut off. Such musings might well [illegible]

[illegible]

The steamer Mary—a boat that runs to the Dalles—was taken and burnt at her moorings. [illegible] were killed, and two men on the Belle were shot this morning. The steamer Fashion landed her men at Sandersons' will be here for 100 more men before morning. A company is being mustered, and will be ready to embark by [illegible] o'clock A. M. I assure you [illegible] now presents a lively aspect. Families from all parts of the country are here, seeking protection. The place is full to overflowing.

[illegible]

MARCH [illegible] A. M.—The steamer sails at 9 o'clock. Two expresses arrived during the night, confirming previous accounts. The steamer [illegible] did not arrive as was expected. Families continue to crowd the ferry. They commenced to pour in at day-break [illegible]

and by night not one military house will be occupied between the Willamette and Cascades. You can form but a faint idea of the excitement. Rumors, wonderful as they are false, fly "from house-top to house-top," adding excitement to excitement. Portland was guarded during last night, and will it may be, when from five to eight hundred savage Indians, well armed with rifles, are planning her destruction.

An express from Fort Vancouver, [illegible] informs the citizens of this city that they cannot supply arms. They have plenty on hand, but some high official has issued his orders not to allow any arms to be taken under any circumstances. Now, when the volunteers being mustered are ready, and no arms can be had otherwise, Mr. Commanding Officer will see a body of men on hand to help themselves.

TREBOR.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

Arrival of the Water Witch from a Surveying Expedition up the Amazon—Movements of War Vessels.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, April 25, 1856.

My letters, yesterday, were in the mail sacks before I was aware of the arrival of the United States steamer *Water Witch* from survey and exploration of the River Amazon. She was last from Jamaica. After taking coal, enjoying the Havana "*puros*," and our "*plazas*" and music for two or three days, she is to proceed home. I am informed that she is laden with much valuable data for the great interests of Art, Science and Commerce, drawn from the artery and shores of these regions which have been heretofore unknown to civilization. The reports, I presume, are already prepared for the State Department, so that you will shortly be in possession of the most important items. I presume that this will only open the way for the commercial fillibustero, and that annexation will not be a consequence.

This expedition has never found favor in this quarter, but has been constantly assailed, without any defined cause for Spanish wrath. With the rest of the world, they will probably be as much benefited as the United States, if they have the intelligence to investigate and the energy to apply.

We have in port the French brig-of-war *La Perouse*, and the British *Arab*; the *Powerful* left yesterday, wearied with our oppressive hospitality. The proposed display by the French Consul-General was too much for Commodore MARCY, and he prudently withdrew himself from the triumphal ovation. The *Illinois* is to leave at 8 o'clock this morning—arrived last night.

AFFAIRS IN PERU.

Yellow Fever—Prospects of Another Revolution—Political News—Exciting Race of War Steamers—Excellence of the Peruvian Navy—The Suspected Privateer America at Valparaiso—A Lively Time.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LIMA, Thursday, March 27, 1856.

As the steamer *New-Granada* is about sailing for Panama, I avail myself of the opportunity of dropping you a few lines, although there is not much to write about.

The Yellow Fever has been making some progress, both here and in Callao, for some time past, which has cast considerable gloom over the otherwise gay *Fiestas* of the season, and many people who can spare the time, have betaken themselves to Chorillos, a watering-place about nine miles distant, in the hope of avoiding the pests. The fever is, however, of a light type, and so far has carried off but few victims.

The political world is in a most deplorable state here, with the fearful prospect of another revolution before long.

The Senate is framing a new Constitution under the special direction of President CASTILLO, which may possibly be concluded in two months, and probably never. Should it ever arrive at maturity, the Republic will be at once turned into a dictatorship, with CASTILLO at its head. And "then comes the tug of war." ECHENIQUE is in Valparaiso, where he has been well received; both he and his party are perfectly used up in Peru. Poor old DOMINGO ELIAS is thought to be on his death-bed, and is not likely ever to be able to enter the arena again; and although there are many other aspirants for power, and opponents to CASTILLO, yet he appears to have all the chances of final success in his favor, being, in fact, by far the most able ruler in the country.

There was quite an interesting trial of speed at Callao on the 13th, between the French frigate *Perseverance*, Her British Majesty's frigate *Monarch*, Peruvian screw frigate *Apurimac*, and the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*; the *Apurimac* having her screw triced up, and sailing under canvas.

The four vessels got under way about noon, and well together, the *Monarch* taking the lead from the anchorage, and the *Apurimac* the last. After they were fully under way the *Monarch* fell astern of the whole fleet, and kept there; the *Perseverance* and *St. Mary's* neck and neck until they rounded the point, when the heavy head sea threw the latter back, the former, owing to her superior size and weight, going steadily ahead; then the *Apurimac* came along in beautiful style, close on the heels of the French Admiral, leaving both Brother Jonathan and John Bull as whippers-in. The race lasted until sundown, when the vessels parted company, the Frenchman ahead, the Peruvian close astern, the Yankee about six miles in their wake and the British Lion 'nowhere.' Captain BAILEY still reckons that he can whip the best of them or thereabouts, provided he gets the right sort of a wind, admitting, however, to a fair beat this time, and feeling perfectly satisfied at outsailing the British seventy-four.

The *Commercio*, alluding to the affair, says it is consoling to know that if the Peruvians can't beat the balance in fighting, they certainly can in running away.

Talking of frigates, it may be interesting to know that the *Apurimac* is the most splendid-looking vessel-of-war that ever entered these waters, and certainly superior to anything in the American Navy. Peru has now no less than seven war steamers, five of which are first-class, and all in fine order.

The *Perseverance* sailed for Paita, thence to Central America; the *St. Mary's* for Panama, and the *Monarch* for Valparaiso.

There is an unusually small fleet of merchant vessels in Callao and the Chinchas at present, and business is said to be dull.

Freights to Europe and San Francisco.........$20
Freights to New-York.........................18

The Boston ship *Winfield Scott* arrived at Callao yesterday with a cargo of Ice, in 119 days.

By the arrival of the steamer *Lima*, from Valparaiso on the 25th, we have accounts of a terrible norther there, which, however, did not commit the usual amount of damage among the shipping. Heavy rains, at the same time, have caused much injury to the crops.

The steamer *America*, Capt. HUDSON, had arrived at Valparaiso from New-York, and was sharply looked after by the Allies. It appears that Mr. ANTHONY BUCKLEY, Her B. M.'s Consul at New-York, did not make a sufficient fool of himself in the affair of the ship *Maury*, but he must also interfere with the *America*, and has sent out circulars all along the coast, stating that he has learned, from an authentic source, that a new steamer, called the *America*, 1,500 tons, heavily sparred, flush decks, great beams, light draft, immense speed, &c., had sailed from New-York, for the Pacific, as a Russian privateer, with guns and ammunition stowed away under her coal, and advising that when fallen in with she should be overhauled and made a prize of. The steamer *Lima* carried these instructions from Panama down the coast, and her jolly old Commander, [illegible], who was, of course, fully posted as to the piratical cruiser, almost "bust his breeches" with loyal delight as he entered the port of Valparaiso on the morning of the [illegible] inst., and, rounding the stern of the *America*, received a hearty "Hallo, old Blowhard! how are you?" from Captain HUDSON, to which he answered with a significant "my old cock," chuckling in an undertone to himself, "you d——d Yankee pirate, now I've got you."

"Old Blow," as we will call him for short, then proceeded with all speed to let go anchor, lower gig, and go on shore, where with all the dignity of a man about to serve his country and sacrifice his friend, he penned a lengthy and loyal document to the defenders of her Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of the French, lying in the bay, and to the representatives of Great Britain and France, at Santiago, letting them into the secret, and pointing out the necessity of at once pouncing upon the poor Yankee, throwing her coal overboard, and having come to the terrible war munitions and cannon at the bottom, to make a prisoner of Capt. HUDSON and a prize of his steamer, as pure and parcel of the Russian pirate fleet in the Pacific, and as a just, legal and actually necessary proceeding on the part of the Allies. The finale had not transpired when the *Lima* sailed, but preparations were in rapid progress to carry out the scheme at the time of her departure, "Old Blow," when speaking of the affair, and of his own energy in helping them promptly to defeat the combined wicked designs of the Yankees and the Russians, was perfectly knocked *hors de combat*, when it was hinted to him that Valparaiso, being a neutral port, might probably offer some little obstacle to the searching of the *America* there, or the seizure after even if she hoisted Russian bear on the bowsprit and a —— at the peak. That never entered his head, so much taken up was he with the idea that the "whole world and the balance of mankind," Russia and Yankeedom excepted, were the sworn friends and Allies of England and France, [illegible] the return of the *Lima* to Valparaiso, Old Blow will probably find that inspite of all his precaution, the *America* has proceeded unmolested to sea, where if she ever does hoist Russian colors he had better keep a sharp look-out for her, the first time he carries a heavy freight of silver.

EX.

POLITICAL.

A SPICY LETTER FROM FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

The Democracy Sold Out to the Calhoun Nullifiers.

How the Nullifiers Originated—What they Threatened and what they Did.

A HIT AT BUCHANAN.

LETTER FROM F. P. BLAIR, ESQ., TO THE NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS.

SILVER SPRING, April 26, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: It is grateful to me to receive an invitation to unite in your effort to restore the patriotism of the time when Republicans of every party were arrayed in opposition to the sinister designs of the nullifiers of the South.

They are more formidable now than ever. They have an administration installed at Washington to aid their plots, which, receiving its power from the Democracy, has betrayed its organization—its name, and the accumulated confidence gathered around it, by the labors of the illustrious restorers of the principles derived from JEFFERSON, together with the authority it conferred on those intrusted with the Government, to assist the worst enemy of its cause.

To use a homely phrase, "*the Democracy has been sold out*" to Mr. CALHOUN's nullifying party; a party which owes its origin to artful appeals made by him to the slaveholding interest, operating on the fears of some, the avarice and ambition of others.

A brief account of the rise of this party will be useful, as explaining the source of its power and of the present troubles of the country.

Mr. CALHOUN, after failing in his effort to attain the Presidency, by the sacrifice he made of Southern interests to manufacturing cupidity, in the first Protective Tariff, which he contributed to enact, changed his tactics, and devoted his life to achieve the object of his ambition by consolidating the Slave Power through appeals to its interests. He reversed his tariff policy, and pronounced the protective system robbery of the South. Agriculture was indeed everywhere oppressed by an excessive tariff, but Mr. CALHOUN and his partisans insisted that the *whole* burden fell on the South, although the North paid double the duties paid by the South. His own and Mr. MCDUFFIE's powerful appeals persuaded South Carolina that the Union was a mischief to her, and that, as a central seaboard State, she would prosper more as the head of the Southern Confederacy than as a little slave oligarchy in the midst of great Republican Commonwealths, then looking to the gradual progress of free principles, for aggrandisement.

The more prosperous States of the South, although hostile to the tariff, would not adopt Mr. CALHOUN's nullification for redress. His attempt to identify Gen. JACKSON's administration with South Carolina principles proved abortive. The plan to effect it was ingeniously contrived. A dinner, in honor of JEFFERSON's birthday, was the occasion devised to inaugurate the administration and the doctrine of nullification together. The sentiments prepared for promulgation with this view were laid by the side of the new President's plate, to receive his sanction, but they met his reprobation in the famous toast: "The Federal Union must be preserved"—which he inscribed on the paper. Mr. CALHOUN's next step was to bring South Carolina alone into the arena, to defy the General Government and broach civil war, relying on the sympathy of the Slave States to unite all in making common cause with her when coerced by the General Government. This hazardous plan of combining the slaveholding power in a war upon the Union, fell under the proclamation and the force bill.

Mr. CALHOUN did not abandon, under this defeat, his favorite design of embodying the South *as a section*, to command the North or separate from it. The cry that Slavery was in danger was his next rallying cry. The names of TAPPAN, GARRISON, and other speculative enthusiasts, who argued the cause of the African race, in the hope of reaching the feelings and consciences of those who had the power of giving them freedom, were made the watchwords of his party. Mr. CALHOUN endeavored to impress the feeling that these movements portended the invasion of the rights of Southern slave-owners by the power of the Northern States. There was not the slightest pretext for the apprehension. The great majority in all the Free States condemned interference with the domestic institutions of the South. Even discussion of the subject, with a view to moral effect, was in the northern cities frowned down. But Mr. CALHOUN was not content with this demonstration of public feeling in the Free States. His next move was to convoke a sectional convention of all States holding slaves, for the purpose of [illegible] the Northern Legislatures, the [illegible] of the Abolition Societies, [illegible] TAPPAN and others; and he declared that the South would dissolve the Union, unless the North obeyed his call to suppress the freedom of speech and of the press if employed by its citizens in denouncing the mischiefs of Slavery. This extraordinary movement to enforce the persecution of free opinion in one section by demanding penal enactments, menacing a revolt in the other, on failure to comply, had the desired effect. It gave importance to the Abolitionists, which it is impossible they would otherwise have acquired. Multitudes were ready to defend the freedom of speech, who were strongly opposed to the abuse of it.

The legislatures of the North would not persecute at Mr. CALHOUN's bidding. He then appealed to Congress to suppress the circulation of what he called the "incendiary" tracts of the Abolitionists, and introduced a bill supported by a long report, to enforce a sort of censorship over every publication lodged in the mail. All were to be suppressed that could be construed as affecting Slavery. Mr. CALHOUN denounced a separation of the Union as the necessary consequence of the failure of this measure. It failed as an enactment, but did not fail to increase the agitation which it was designed to provoke.

Then followed the era of petitions from the North, which were multiplied as repulses to the insults heaped upon their authors, by Mr. CALHOUN and his Southern coadjutors. They, in turn, avenged themselves upon the petitions by denunciatory speeches, by refusing to print, by laying them upon the table without reading, by subjecting them to every species of parliamentary contempt. All this exasperation, which Mr. CALHOUN had taken such an active share in propagating throughout the class with which he identified himself, did not compass his object.

The great body of the people, North and South, saw that he aimed to reach the Presidency by combining the whole vote of the South in his favor, and putting it in the attitude of abandoning the Union, unless the North would call the great nullifier to the Chief Magistracy to prevent it. The intrigue of selfish ambition was so apparent in all its management that Mr. CALHOUN could not unite the South in his support. It valued the Union much more than it did Mr. CALHOUN, and would not put it in jeopardy to make the experiment he proposed. It saw, too, that there was not the slightest inclination on the part of any Northern State to trespass on the rights of their brethren of the South—that the panic about incendiary documents was a mere feint—that all the Abolition pamphlets were but waste paper. If they had any effect, it was to make the master more severe, and the slave more servile.

Having in vain tried to make the subserviency of the slaveholder throughout the South pander to his selfish designs, as it did in South Carolina, mischance at last gave Mr. CALHOUN the opportunity to touch a chord, to which the feelings of slave-owners everywhere responded. It awakened the ambition of the whole oligarchy of the South. The conquest of new dominions for Slavery touched the fibre in the heart, which, unhappily for the peace of mankind, is too much alive in every bosom. Mr. CALHOUN, as the head of Mr. TYLER's Administration (a place which was opened to him by the hand of death) urged the annexation of Texas, as offering a field to the South for the propagation of Slavery, and opening its way to indefinite extension towards the West. He seized the occasion to address a letter to Lord ABERDEEN, declaring this to be the purpose of the annexation, and another to Mr. KING, our Minister to France, in which he expatiated upon the advantages of Slavery. Thus offering, in the eyes of all Europe, an insult to the honest principles on which our Revolutionary Fathers and the authors of the Constitution founded our Government.

These patriots would not allow the word *slave* to be found in our Constitution. They provided for the extinction of the slave-trade as a piracy. They prohibited it from every territory belonging to the Union. Mr. CALHOUN coveted new territories only to afford room for its expansion, and made it his shameless boast to the world, that the power we had acquired as freemen, under the lead of patriots, who had shed their blood to establish the principle that "all men were born free and equal," was now to be employed to spread Slavery over a continent. Here, for the first time, Mr. CALHOUN succeeded in drawing to his purposes the whole slaveholding interest, as well without as within South Carolina.

The ambition of conquest, especially, in those taught to domineer in their narrow arena, caused them to [illegible] the tempting invitation to take cheap glory and rich spoils from a weak people. Besides, we had a claim to Texas. It was already a Slave State, and it was not then suspected that Mr. CALHOUN looked beyond its boundaries to take new provinces, and extend Slavery into Mexico. His avowed principle, therefore, was supposed to be limited by the possession and results to which they were immediately applicable, and men who had no thought of conquering Mexico to convert it again into a land of slaves, cordially cooperated in bringing Texas into the Union. The scheme was then meditated, the consequences of which are now before us, and which one BROOKS, of South Carolina, has declared, in the House of Representatives, looks to the absorption of Mexico, Nicaragua and Cuba.

The annexation of TEXAS produced the war with Mexico which fully developed the ambition of the slave-holding interest for extended dominion. It was not satisfied with the acquisition of the rich State of Texas. It was not satisfied with the pledge given by Congress that four additional Slave States should be created out of territory conquered from Mexico, between the limits of Texas as they stood before the war and the Rio Grande, and other unsettled regions extending along the line of 36° 30' to New Mexico. Mr. CALHOUN and his partisans threatened to sever the Union if California was admitted as a Free State on demand of its citizens, unless all of New Mexico were opened to Slavery.

It is proper to look back to the successful means employed by Mr. CALHOUN and his friends, which enabled them to press such arrogant demands. Mr. CALHOUN had made the slaveholders a perfect Southern phalanx, by making it manifest that thorough concert of action among them was essential to achieve their contemplated conquest; and it was also impressed, as another prerequisite, that they must have control of the Federal Administration, and to accomplish this, a combination of personal interests must be contrived, to dissolve the adhesion of party principles. With these ends, Mr. CALHOUN, the actual head of Mr. TYLER's Administration, called a convention of delegates, appointed by the office-holders in all the States, to meet at Baltimore cotemporaneously with the Democratic Convention chosen to nominate a successor to Mr. TYLER. The Texas question was employed to produce a schism in the Democratic Convention, a majority of which had been instructed to announce Mr. VAN BUREN as its candidate for the Presidency. The two-thirds rule was adopted to defeat his nomination.

It is now avowed by one of the South Carolina delegation, that Mr. POLK owed his nomination to Mr. CALHOUN's friends. Colonel PICKENS and Mr. ELMORE, from South Carolina, attended as delegates, and laid their credentials on the table, but did not become members, preferring to stand aloof, and not be bound by the decision of the body. While exerting their influence to control the result, they intimated that unless the man they would support should become the candidate, the nullifiers who controlled the Texas movement would defeat his election. Pledges were made on all sides, and Mr. POLK was nominated. But to make sure that the pledges of Mr. POLK's friends would be faithfully redeemed, Mr. TYLER's nomination, which was made in the Convention of office-holders, then at hand and in session, was proclaimed and held in suspense, to be resorted to in case of faltering on the part of Mr. POLK. The skill with which Mr. CALHOUN, sitting in his cabinet, managed this double nomination between a President *in esse*, and a President in *futuro*, for the same place, gives admirable proof of his dexterity in political intrigue. The point he had in view was, to make the power which he could enable Mr. TYLER to wield over the vote of the South, extort from Mr. POLK whatever concessions the nullifiers might demand, as the price of Mr. TYLER's withdrawal, to secure Mr. POLK's election.

The Editor of the *Globe* knew nothing of the secret negotiations pending between Messrs. POLK, CALHOUN and TYLER, during the three months that Mr. TYLER kept the field, nor, indeed, until *after the* inauguration of Mr. POLK. He did not understand why Mr. CALHOUN, just at that time got up public meetings through the South, proclaiming a secession from the Union, unless the tariff of 1842 was abandoned. It was the tocsin to draw out the train bands of nullification, to enable Mr. TYLER to threaten Mr. POLK with opposition in that quarter. The Editor of the *Globe* denounced this movement, and the abuses of Mr. TYLER's Administration, because Mr. CALHOUN's friends, who were connected with them, professed to be friends of Mr. POLK. Had not the *Globe* taken a course to show that there was no collusion between Mr. POLK and the authors of what so offended the public, the election would have been lost. Mr. CALHOUN thus compelled the *Globe* to take the course which gave a pretext for Mr. TYLER to complain of its conductor, and to appeal to Mr. POLK to make a pledge that it should not be the organ of his Administration in case Mr. TYLER withdrew to secure his election, but that he would appoint one favorable to Mr. CALHOUN and himself, in consideration of the sacrifice of their present prospects to his success.

This was the mode in which Mr. CALHOUN reached his great desideratum. At last he had succeeded in making a thorough combination among the slave-owners of the South, animated in his cause by the hope of new conquests, and he had obtained in advance a guaranty of authority over the official organ of the Executive, as a hostage, to control the succeeding administration.

To show the importance which Mr. CALHOUN attached to the command of the official organ of the Democracy at Washington will require some detail and proof. This may be tedious; but as all the existing troubles of the country are to be traced to the disorganization and overthrow of that party, and the substitution of the powers of the nullifiers in its stead, although prolix, personal, and somewhat savoring of egotism, the developement may be excused as necessary.

Mr. RIVES says, in a correspondence of his with Mr. RITCHIE, in January, 1851: "A gentleman of high standing (Col. PICKENS) warned me, and through me Mr. BLAIR, that he intended to use all honorable means to get rid of him as editor of the *Globe*, on account of his opposition to Southern men and Southern measures." This conversation, between Col. PICKENS and Mr. RIVES, took place in Washington, on his way home from the Baltimore Convention, where he had contributed to the nomination of Mr. POLK. To accomplish this purpose [illegible] visit to Mr. POLK, in Tennessee [illegible] the way for it a letter was written, by Mr. WALKER, afterwards Mr. POLK's Secretary of the Treasury, the purpose of which is disclosed in the following passage of a letter from Mr. POLK to Gen. JACKSON, dated,

"COLUMBIA, July 23, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR: I received on yesterday the inclosed letter from Mr. Senator WALKER, of Mississippi. I have communicated its contents, confidentially, to my friend, Gen. PILLOW, who will hand you this letter, and who will confer with you in regard to the steps proper to be taken, if anything should be done in reference to its suggestions. Gen. PILLOW is my friend, and an honorable and reliable man, with whom you may safely communicate freely.

The object which Mr. WALKER desires to attain is an important one and yet occupying the position which I do, it is one of so much delicacy that I do not see how I could write on the subject to any one. I submit it to your better judgment what you may deem it proper to do. The main object in the way of Mr. T.'s withdrawal seems to be the course of the *Globe* towards himself and his friends. There is certainly no necessity for the *Globe* to continue its attacks upon him or his administration. A separate TYLER ticket might put in jeopardy the vote of several closely contested States, and perhaps affect the final result. Surely Mr. BLAIR, of the *Globe*, can be induced to cease his war upon the administration during the pendency of the contest at least."

It will be seen, that nothing more of the dealing between Mr. POLK and Mr. TYLER's Cabinet was here revealed than the wish that the editor of the *Globe* should "be induced to cease his war upon the administration during the pendency of the contest at least;" the circumstances, then concealed, have since come to light, showing that a bargain was then struck, that the *Globe's* war should cease forever, and that an organ, friendly to Mr. CALHOUN, should be substituted for the *Globe*. These disclosures were first indicated subsequently to Mr. POLK's election, by approaches to General JACKSON, to reconcile him to the abandonment of the Democratic organ which he had established at Washington, as a bulwark against the machinations of Mr. CALHOUN, to destroy the integrity of the *Union*, to effect which, the *Press*, of DUFF GREEN, had been first devoted by him. Not a breath as to the motives of Colonel PICKENS's visit to Mr. POLK (which followed immediately after the letter of Mr. WALKER to Mr. POLK, containing the proposals of Mr. TYLER's withdrawal,) was suffered to reach the ears of General JACKSON; but after the election in December, rumors of a design to make a change in the organ reached him through General ARMSTRONG, who was sent to break it to him. General ARMSTRONG, though affecting to sympathize with General JACKSON's feelings and wishes, was, in fact, entirely devoted to Mr. POLK, and shared in all his collusion with CALHOUN and TYLER, and was rewarded for it first by the rich consulate at Liverpool, and reaped his last harvest as editor of the *Union*, in the service of the nullifiers. General JACKSON divulges what Gen. ARMSTRONG represented as rumor, but what was really the concocted plans settled upon the coalition of CALHOUN, TYLER and POLK, in a letter dated Hermitage, 14th December, 1844, in which he says:

* * * * * "Our mutual friend, Gen. ROBERT ARMSTRONG, spent a part of yesterday with me, from whom I *confidentially* learned some movements of some of our Democratic friends, not of wisdom but of folly, that would at once separate the Democratic party and destroy POLK, and would of course drive you from the support of POLK's administration and separate the Democratic party. I forthwith wrote Col. POLK upon the subject, and am sure he will view it as I do, a wicked and concerted movement for Mr. CALHOUN's and Mr. TYLER's political benefit. It is this: to amalgamate the *Madisonian* and what was the *Spectator*, and make that paper the organ of the Government to the exclusion of the *Globe*. I am sure POLK, when he hears it, will feel as indignant at the plot as I do. I will vouch for one thing, and that is that Mr. CALHOUN will not be one of POLK's cabinet, nor any aspirant to the Presidency. This is believed to spring from Mr. RHETT's brain, inculcated into the brain of some of our pretended democratic politicians who want to be great men, but will never reach that height.

As your *friend* on the political watchtower I give you this confidential information, and by silence and care you will soon find the secret movers of this weak and wicked measure, that would at once divide and distract the *Republican party*, and dissolve it—unless the measures we have adopted here may put it down, you will soon see the movement in Washington, and I hope, if attempted, the whole Democracy will rally around the *Globe* and prostrate the viper forever. This intrigue puts me in mind of Mr. CALHOUN's treachery to me, and well worthy of a disciple of his.

But there is another project on foot as void of good sense and benefit to the Democratic cause as the other, but not as wicked, proceeding from weak and inexperienced minds. It is this: to bring about a partnership between you and Mr. RITCHIE, you to continue proprietor and RITCHIE the editor. This, to me, is a most extraordinary conception coming from any well informed mind or experienced politician. It is true Mr. RITCHIE is an experienced editor, but sometimes goes off at half-cock before he sees the whole ground, and does the party great injury before he sees his error, and then has great difficulty to get back into the right track again. Witness his course on my removal of the deposits, and how much injury he did us before he got into the right track again. Another *faux pas* he made when he went off with RIVES and the Conservatives, and advocated for the safe keeping of the public revenue special deposits in the State Banks, as if where the directory were corrupt there could be any more security in special deposits in corrupt Banks than in general deposits, and it was sometime before this great absurdity could be beat out of his mind.

These are visionary measures of what I call weak politicians, who suggest them, but who wish to become great by foolish schemes. POLK, I believe, will stick by you faithfully, should he not, he is lost; but I have no fears but that he will, and being informed confidentially of this movement, may have it in his power to put it *all down*. One thing I know, General ARMSTRONG and myself, with all our influence, will stick by you to the last. I am not at liberty to name names, but you will be able by silent watchfulness to discover those concerned. Should the amalgamation of the *Madisonian* with Mr. [illegible]'s paper will be at once attempted to be put in operation to carry out Mr. TYLER's administration, and attempt to become the administration paper under POLK, and the copartnership between you and Mr. RITCHIE broached to you by some of your friends and his. I therefore give you this information that you may not be taken by surprise. There will be great intrigue going on at Washington this Winter, and if I mistake not Mr. POLK, he will throw the whole to the bats and to the wind. He has energy enough to give himself elbow-room, under all and any circumstances, and you may rest assured he will have none in his cabinet that are aspiring to the Presidency. I write in confidence, and will soon again write you. You may rest assured in my friendship—all the politicians on earth can never shake it. I wish to see you the organ of the Democratic Party as long as you own a paper, and as long as the party is true to itself you will be its organ, and true to its principles.

I am very weak, and must close.

Your friend, truly, ANDREW JACKSON.

On the 28th of February, he recurs to the subject with great surprise, at learning that a particular friend of Col. POLK's is enlisted in Mr. CALHOUN's organ. He says, in this letter of the 28th February, 1845:

HERMITAGE, Feb. 28, 1845.

* * * * *

MY DEAR BLAIR: For the first time on the 22d instant, I was informed that Col. LAUGHLIN had gone to the city of Washington to become interested in the '*Madisonian*.' If this is true, it will astonish me greatly. Some time ago I did learn that there was a project on foot to unite the '*Madisonian*' and the '*Constitution*,' and make it the organ of the Executive. Another plan is to get Mr. RITCHIE interested as editor of the *Globe*—all of which I gave you an intimation of, and which I thought had been put down. But that any leading Democrat here had any thought of becoming interested in the *Madisonian*, to make it the organ of the Administration, was such a thing as I could not believe; as common sense at once pointed out, as a consequence, that it would divide the democracy and destroy POLK's administration. Why, it would blow him up. The moment I heard it, I adopted such measures as I trust have put an end to it, as I knew nothing could be so injurious to Col. POLK and his administration. The pretext for this movement will be the *Globe's* support of Col. BENTON. *Let me know if there is any truth in this rumor.* I guarded Col. POLK against any abandonment of the *Globe*. It can do you but little harm. A few subscribers may withdraw, but it will add one hundred per cent. to your subscription list in one month after it is known. If true, it would place Col. POLK in the shoes of Mr. TYLER. Your friend, sincerely,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Four days afterwards, in a letter, he alludes to the efforts he had made to prevent Mr. POLK from entering into this coalition with TYLER and CALHOUN:

HERMITAGE, March 3, 1845.

* * * * * * In my letter I said to you I had taken a firm and immediate stand to put it down. I wrote to Colonel POLK a frank and friendly letter, bringing to his view the attitude that making the *Madisonian* the administration paper would place him in. It would be in the shoes of TYLER, and split the Democracy, and blow him and his Administration sky-high. There is less common sense in this than I could conceive. But I trust Colonel POLK, on the receipt of my letter, will crush this TYLER and CALHOUN movement in the bud. * * * *

I am truly your friend, ANDREW JACKSON.

From a succession of letters, which I received from him in the months of March and April, it is evident he was constantly exerting his influence to avert the mischief, to what he called the "Republican Party," threatened in the surrender of the State by Mr. POLK, and the adoption of the CALHOUN organ to represent his Administration. The following letter, of the 9th of April, exhibits the whole *dramatis personæ* engaged in the intrigue. It is given in full. The names appear in this letter, and the attendant circumstances throw light on the whole transaction:

HERMITAGE, April 9, 1845.

MY DEAR MR. BLAIR: I have been quite sick for several days—my feet and legs much swollen, and it has reached my hands and abdomen, and it may be that my life ends in dropsy. All means hitherto used to stay the swelling have now failed to check it—be it so. I am fully prepared to say the Lord's will be done. My mind, since ever I heard of the attitude the President had assumed with you as Editor of the *Globe*, which was the most unexpected thing I ever met with, my mind has been troubled, and it was not only unexpected by me, but has shown less good common sense by the President than any act of his life, and calculated to divide instead of uniting the Democracy, which appears to be his reason for urging this useless and foolish measure at the very threshold of his Administration, and when everything appeared to auger well for, to him, a prosperous Administration. The President, here, before he set out for Washington, must have been listening to the secret counsels of some political cliques, such as CALHOUN or TYLER cliques, (for there are such here,) or after he reached Washington some of the secret friends of some of the aspirants must have gotten hold of his ear and spoiled his common sense, or he never would have made such a movement, so uncalled-for, and well calculated to sever the Democracy, by calling down upon himself suspicions, by the act of secretly favoring some of the political cliques who are looking to the succession for some favorite. I have in my confidential letters, and particularly that of the 4th instant, brought fully to his view, in my plain common-sense way, his situation, and ask him at last how he can justify his course to you—to the real democracy that sustained my administration and Mr. VAN BUREN's.

I brought to his view, that when I entered upon the duties of the administration of the Government, DUFF GREEN was the Democratic editor whose object was to heat the executive chair by me for Mr. CALHOUN. He was the executive organ until I found he was doing my administration injury and dividing the Democratic ranks, that the *Globe*, with you its editor, took DUFF GREEN's place. That you and Colonel POLK went hand in hand in sustaining all my measures with ability and zeal—both [illegible] the election of Mr. VAN BUREN, and went hand in hand in sustaining his administration—united in his support for a second term—have ever since the Colonel's name was announced as the nominee of the Baltimore Convention you have given him an undeviating support, and I have fully explained to him how your paper had been drawn away from your own matured views on the Texas question. I then conclude by asking him what excuse can he give to the old substantial JACKSON and VAN BUREN Democrats for not letting you and your paper go on as his organ until you are in some fault, and then, as I did DUFF GREEN, turn you away. I ask, have you (the Colonel) any new principles other than those you have always advocated, and set forth in your inaugural, to bring before the people, that you think Mr. BLAIR will oppose, that at the very threshold of your administration you have repudiated BLAIR and his *Globe* from being your organ? I know this cannot be the case, therefore am entirely lost to conjecture any good cause for your unaccountable course to Mr. BLAIR, and wind up, telling him there is but one safe course to pursue—review his course, send for you, and direct you and the *Globe* to proceed as the organ of his administration, give you all his confidence, and all would be well and end well. *This is the substance;* and I had a hope on the receipt of this letter, and some others written by mutual friends, would have restored all things to harmony and confidence again. I rested on this hope until the 7th, when I received yours of the 30th, and two confidential letters from the President directed to be laid before me, from which it would seem that the purchase of the *Globe*, and to get clear of you, as editor, is the great absorbing question before the President. *Well, who is to be the purchaser?* Mr. RITCHIE and Major A. J. DONELSON its editors. *Query as to the latter.* The above question I have asked the President. Is that renegade politician, CAMERON, who boasts of his $50,000 to set up a new paper, to be one of them?—who is a bankrupt in politics, and who got elected Senator by selling himself to the Whigs, and could not raise $1,000 to be one of the proprietors to unite the Democracy. His very election has divided them in Pennsylvania, and a letter to me says he has done our mutual friend Buchanan much injury, he being charged with using secretly his influence to effect it; or would CAMERON's ownership in part unite HORN, KANE, LEIPER, DALLAS, and a host of other old time Democrats in your expulsion? *What delusion!* Or is Major WALKER, of Tennessee, to be the purchaser? Here it is stated he is vastly incumbered with debts; by many a perfect bankrupt. Who is to purchase, and where is the money to come from? Is Dr. WILLIAM GWIN, the satellite of CALHOUN, the great friend of R. J. WALKER, Secretary of Treasury, a perfect bankrupt in property? My own opinion is, that the contract made, the money cannot be raised, and the *Globe* cannot be bought. What then? The President will find himself in a dilemma, have to apologise, and the *Globe* be the organ, and RITCHIE will return, not so well satisfied with the sagacity of the Administration as when he left Richmond. These are my speculations I may be in error. I would like to know what portion of the Cabinet are supporting and advising the President to this course, where nothing but injury can result to him in the end, and division in his Cabinet, arising from jealousy. What political clique is to be benefited? My dear friend, let me know all about the Cabinet, and their movement on this subject. How loathsome it is to me to see an old friend laid aside, principles of justice and friendship forgotten, and all for the sake of *policy*—and the great Democratic Party divided or endangered for *policy*—and that a mere imaginary policy, that must tend to divide the Great Democratic Party, whilst the Whigs are secretly rejoicing at the prospects of disunion in our ranks. I declare to you, it is a course that common sense forbade the adoption, when the Administration was entering on its career with so much harmony and prospect of success. I cannot reflect upon it with any calmness; every point of it, upon scrutiny, turns to harm and disunion, and not one beneficial result can be expected from it. I will be anxious to know the result. If harmony is restored, and the *Globe* the organ, I will rejoice, if sold, to whom, and for what.

This may be the last letter I may be able to write you; but live or die, I am your friend, (and never deserted one from *policy*,) and leave my papers and reputation in your keeping. As far as justice is due to my fame, I know you will shield it. I ask no more. I rest upon truth, and require nothing but what truth will mete to me. All my household join me in kind wishes for your health and prosperity, and that of all your family; and that you may triumph over all enemies. May God's choicest blessings be bestowed upon you and yours through life, is the prayer of your sincere friend. ANDREW JACKSON."

F. P. BLAIR, Esq.

The first slight glimpse of the completion of the arrangement here fully developed between the triumvirates had been given immediately after Col. PICKENS had made his visit to Col. POLK. A Convention of Mr. POLK's friends assembled soon afterwards at Nashville, and adopted the course of the *Globe* in regard to the nullification meetings in South Carolina.

"It repelled (said Mr. POLK's Nashville organ, Mr. NICHOLSON's paper, I believe,) the charge of disunion against the real Democracy with indignation and contempt," &c. The moment after the return of Col. PICKENS to South Carolina, the nullification outcry was hushed. The confederates thus united, looked upon it as a common interest to quiet the North's apprehensions in regard to the disunion tendencies of Mr. POLK's new allies. Mr. PICKENS' successful mission was immediately followed by Mr. LOWER's withdrawal from the canvass.

An arrangement having been thus ratified between the contracting parties for an official organ in the interest of the nullifying party, in the event of Mr. POLK's election, the treasury of the United States, on the 4th day of November, 1844, (signs then manifesting the strongest probability of Mr. POLK's election,) placed $50,000 in Mr. CAMERON's Bank, at a village nine miles from Harrisburg, to make provision for the purchase of the press. The election over, Mr. CAMERON, in pursuance of the arrangement, informed Mr. DONELSON by letter that he had this money at his disposal, and he was invited by the President to avail himself of it to purchase the *Globe*, or establish another press at Washington. General JACKSON saw this letter, and got his first glimpse of the sort afforded Mr. CAMERON.

As soon as the new President arrived in Washington, he proposed to the editor of the *Globe* to permit Major DONELSON to take his place, at the same time soliciting him to support the press by writing for it secretly. This was refused, and no doubt in consequence of General JACKSON's opposition to Major DONELSON's lending himself and the influence he derived from the General's relationship, also declined the proposal of entering into the projects of Mr. CALHOUN, and hesitated to avail himself of the means put at his disposal by Mr. CAMERON. Mr. RITCHIE was the alternate of Major DONELSON. The latter was doubtless preferred by Mr. CALHOUN, because he had been associated with him in breaking up General JACKSON's first Cabinet. That the confidential relations still subsisting which so signally marked their intercourse in the beginning of General JACKSON's Administration, this preference gives full proof, and it is further evinced by the fact, that Mr. CALHOUN confided to him the execution of his last and most important official act—the midnight mission of the 3d of March to reannex Texas to the United States.

The number of distinguished men who were called in to assist at the birth of the organ which was to establish the Southern dynasty by "placing Colonel POLK in the shoes of Mr. TYLER," marks the interest which all the confederates took in the subject. Colonel PICKENS, General PILLOW, Mr. WALKER, Mr. TYLER, Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. RHETT, Mr. CAMERON, Major DONELSON, Mr. RITCHIE, General ARMSTRONG, Mr. NICHOLSON, (then editor of the Nashville Polk paper,) Mr. NICHOLSON, I believe, all figure in General JACKSON's letters, as having their share in the travail.

Mr. BUCHANAN, it appears from a letter on file in the Treasury Department, was not allowed to escape his part of the responsibility for the most delicate part of the operation—the taking the $50,000 to establish an organ. Mr. TYLER was willing to let Mr. CAMERON have the $50,000 out of the public treasury to make provision for the political bantling on which so much depended; but as Mr. BUCHANAN was to become a special beneficiary in the premiership, it was considered a wise precaution, that he should, in writing, recommend Mr. CAMERON as a fit recipient of this grace from the Administration, and of trust from the treasury.

The confidence thus reposed in Mr. CAMERON all around, and the hold it gave him on Mr. BUCHANAN, elevated him to the Senate of the United States. Possibly the $50,000 helped, as he only advanced out of it the first instalment for the *Globe*, as appeared from his testimony before a committee. The money was not refunded until 1847. In the meantime Mr. CAMERON was surveyor of fat jobs for the press in the Senate, and some in which he was himself supposed to be interested. The Government was, in truth, repaid out of his own money a gratuity of $50,000, which was voted to Mr. PITCHER beyond his contracts, through the influence of Mr. BUCHANAN, a sort of outfit for private life, on retiring from the press.

But he was not the only lucky man who derived dignity and emolument from this Treasury investment. Mr. BUCHANAN became Premier, Mr. WALKER Secretary of the Treasury; Messrs. CALHOUN, PICKENS and ELMORE were severally offered the mission to England; Mr. RITCHIE, Mr. DONELSON, General ARMSTRONG and Mr. NICHOLSON, successive editors of the Organ, and the nullifying squadron of the South, through its instrumentality, have subjected to their control the organization of the Democratic party from that day to this. In virtue of it they have had at their command the high stations of the Government at home and abroad. And the present Administration, from its induction to this hour, has been under the dictation of its leaders.

The question now to be decided before the country, is whether the nullifiers who have thus usurped the name and organization of the Democratic party, but who have no principles in common with it, shall be allowed to carry out their designs in such disguise. Their leaders on every question, in every difficult crisis of the country, from the commencement of General JACKSON's Administration, have been against the Democracy.

Who are the leaders in the South who now make such loud professions of democracy? Who are they that repeat the word in chorus and have made it a party sing-song? Men who never were Democrats, but abhorred the name when it rallied the country around an Administration that was true to the representative principle, to the popular will, to the cause of Free Government, and now use it only to cover broken faith to constituents and violated compacts between States.

The leading men in Virginia at this time are HUNTER and MASON, its Senators, and WISE, its Governor. What were they in the days of conflict for the democracy, during the Administrations of JACKSON and VAN BUREN—HUNTER, a thorough CALHOUN nullifier, MASON, a meek conservative of the RIVES and TALMAGE stamp. WISE, siding with CALHOUN at every step in his deadly warfare against JACKSON and VAN BUREN. Mr. CLINGMAN, now the most prominent chief in North Carolina, in a late letter, bottoms his adhesion, and claims to the honors of the democracy of this day, on his hostility to that which recognizes VAN BUREN, BENTON and BLAIR, among its followers.

Mr. BUTLER, of South Carolina, who has inherited Mr. CALHOUN's place in his State and the Senate of the United States, in a letter of instructions, has given this list of dignitaries who wield the truncheon of the Palmetto Democracy, from which he advises that the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention be drawn. He says: "Let the State send her very first men—such as Gov. Richardson, Col. Pickens, Gov. Hammond, Mr. Brownwell, Mr. Rhett, Gov. Means, Gen. Wallace, Mr. Woodward, Gen. Thompson, Richard Simpson, Gen. Rogers. These gentlemen have reputations of something like Curule dignity." Gentlemen of "Curule dignity," in the days of Roman grandeur were personages exalted by official station to the privilege of riding in a certain class of chariots from the name of which that of their distinction was derived. Now the whole body appointed to go to Cincinnati to dictate a President for the Democracy derive their "curule dignity" entirely from having ridden with Mr. CALHOUN in his nullifying car.

Mr. BUTLER, while providing delegates to nominate a Presidential candidate at Cincinnati, is too honest to conceal a sneer at his fellowship with a name against which his political sentiments revolt. He hates all pretension to Democracy on the part of his State, whose institutions are entirely at war with its principles, and he declares he would have preferred her "*keeping aloof*," "*avoiding the amalgamation of mass meetings, in which Democratic numbers must move stronger than constitutional weight. I wish*," he adds, "*South Carolina could have retained her constitutional identity, maintaining doctrines that could survive a constitution—that should give security and equality.*" The equality in "constitutional weight" here meant is that which would put down the doctrine of a majority governing in Republics. In this the nullifier speaks out.

Mr. BUTLER and General ATCHISON are the real authors of the Kansas act, but they never meant that majority rule provided in the law should supplant the weight which the constitutional equality of the South would bring to bear it down by adding force and arms, and tactics to overcome the masses. These gentlemen, while maturing their measures, lived together in the city, in the closest intimacy, and now following the custom of the Roman Consuls (Mr. BUTLER will pardon the allusion) one takes the field to carry out their plans, while the other remains in the Senate to give support to his absent colleague. These two are the heirs of Mr. CALHOUN's designs. His Octavius and Antony. They are the masters of the Administration, and may stand for the representatives at large of the spurious Democracy.

Georgia, next to South Carolina, holds most sway in the new party; and Messrs. TOOMBS, STEPHENS and DAWSON, are confessedly the commanding men in that State. Where did they study for their Democratic diploma? In the school of every opposition that ever assailed the party established by JACKSON.

Florida presents Mr. YULEE, as its Senator and Minister, to support the new order of Democracy originated in South Carolina, and, by adoption, the President's Democracy. He was a devout worshiper of Mr. CALHOUN, and his faith is his religion.

The party in Louisiana acknowledges Mr. SOULE as its leader. A malcontent from France, who, as Minister of the United States, insulted the Governments of France and Spain by way of acquiring Cuba, through a peaceful negotiation, depending for its success on the good will of both!—and then proposed in the Ostend Conference to ravish it by force from the arms of Spain, on the ground of necessity!! This gentleman carries the delegation of Louisiana to choose a President for the Democracy; a function to which he is recommended by the boldest speeches for secession made during the debate on the Compromise of 1850.

The military chieftains hold Mississippi under a sort of martial law. The Secretary of War is provided in advance to represent her in the Senate during the next Administration, and for the present he commands in the Cabinet. In the Senate, at the session of 1850, he out-Heroded the Herod of South Carolina in pressing towards secession. He had taken all but the last step, that of walking out of the Senate and the Union with his hat in one hand and his State in the other. His second in the command of the Mississippi Democracy, Gen. QUITMAN, also caught the *pronunciamento* infection from Mexican SANTA ANA and the heroes of his cast. Gen. QUITMAN, it is thought, would have been content to take himself out of the Union for the sake of Cuba, and leave our poor Republic to shift for itself. He could not compass his wish, and he remains to conquer the North for the South, making fillibustering in Kansas, non-intervention, and the putting down of the ballot-box, the test of popular sovereignty.

In Tennessee Senator JONES, and other inveterate enemies of General JACKSON, have supplanted the old Democracy.

These are the heads that manage the political concerns of the slaveholders' party, and managing them fatally for their ultimate interests. They have put "*the Democracy proper*" (to use Gen. JACKSON's expression, to distinguish those he relied on from the Calhoun pretenders to the name,) under foot. They hold the Administration under the thumb, and every other Presidential aspirant at the North, looking to the Cincinnati Convention, and the fifty thousand office-holders, who seek to retain their stations, and expect their preservation from the elections of some one of these aspirants, compose the rank and file of their Northern mercenaries, which Mr. CUSHING may be said to represent, having first figured in Mr. TYLER's corporal's guard.

These are the elements of that spurious democracy which Gen. JACKSON's intuitive sagacity foresaw would be the offspring of the political embrace of CALHOUN, TYLER, and POLK. Among the last letters

[illegible]

The prediction at the close was verified, and within the time mentioned, Ritchie was sent to offer its surrender (the Globe) to its old editor.

The Kansas act is now the test of democracy. This is the declaration of the President—of his official organ—of his officeholders, and of the slaveholders. The Jefferson and Jackson democracy is utterly scouted. And how is this test of democracy represented in Congress? In the House, from the North, "The Union" counts about seventeen; and of these there is scarcely one that did not reach his seat upon other issues than the Kansas question. In the Senate, from the North, there is not a Senator who can stand by the test, without notoriously misrepresenting his State. From the South there are no longer Whigs or Democrats—all parties are swallowed up [illegible]

[illegible]

F. P. BLAIR.

Steamboat Collision on Lake Huron—Loss of the Steamer Northerner—One Life Lost.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, April 29.

The steamer Northerner left here last Saturday for Detroit with a cargo of merchandise, most of which consisted of supplies, provisions, and stock in trade of the fishermen of Saginaw. She left Detroit on her first regular trip to Saginaw, and was sunk on Sunday night by a collision with the steamer Forest Queen, about four miles below Fort Gratiot, on Lake Huron. From Mr. H. Harwood, who was a passenger on board with his wife and child, we learn the following particulars. There were on board about one hundred and thirty-four persons—passengers and crew. [illegible]

[illegible]

Prevention of Counterfeits.—We have received from Mr. C. D. [illegible] a card, in which he takes exceptions to the decision of the Boston Bankers, adverse to his new plan of preventing counterfeits. [illegible] submitted to a mixed Committee of scientific men.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

The Black Warrior Affair Again—Mr. Soulé and Señor de Cueto—Spanish Sympathy and Hatred for the United States—How Among the Madrid Newspapers.

Translated from the Madrid Novedades of April 5, for the New-York Daily Times.

Like that old nursery tale of the "sixty-six kings, all ranged in battle array," which, as it is a matter of taste is repeated interminably, the *España* renews again, yesterday, the subject of the *Black Warrior*.

It is not necessary to be very acute in order to suspect in the bad humor and insistent malice with which the article is written, the hand of some neglected diplomatist, who unburdens thus his griefs. Enemies, however, as we have always been to making personal affairs questions of public interest, we will waive the consideration of private interest which may have led the writer in the *España* to disfigure the facts, and to show so much unjust irritation against persons.

We will make a show of believing, as well as we possibly can, that the article was written in all seriousness, in order to defend the national honor, and not the interests of a friend or a political faction, and we will reply to the *España*, supplicating the author or procurer of the article, however, to take the answer all to himself.

We have not been, certainly, among those who, when Mr. de Luzuriaga was in power, partook of his favors, nor have we been lenient towards his mistakes. More than once, during his ministerial course, we have laid our ferrule over his rigid hand, to make it more flexible to the progress of our times; but in this case the question is precisely concerning one of the acts in which the Government, and above all Señor de Luzuriaga, have manifested their liberal tendency and their love of justice. The settlement of the *Black Warrior* affair was not merely a solution, more or less happy, given to an international difficulty, it was a judgment by which the liberal Government has condemned explicitly the tyrannical system pursued heretofore by other Governments in the administration of Cuba. It was not only the giving of due and decorous satisfaction to the party who rightly claimed it, but it was a chastisement to those who, by their insensate conduct, had made that satisfaction necessary.

The state of our relations with the Government of Washington was not bad because of the ill-will of the American people towards us, but because of the hate of the *Narvaéz* and the antipathy of the *Pezuelas* towards that people—a hate and an antipathy which have served as a pretext for adventurers to foment a war.

The craft of the *Moderados* being accustomed to navigate according to the breeze from France, all friendship with more liberal peoples was thought unnecessary and pernicious; and so our international policy, so affectionate and submissive for some, was hard and peevish towards others. And does the *España* now cry out, because we wish that policy to be equally just towards all nations?

The affair of the *Black Warrior*, was only one of the many blunders committed in Cuba by General Pezuela, *in accordance with the policy of the Moderados*. The complaint of the outrage done to this vessel of the Union was presented by Mr. Soulé when Don Louis Sartorius was Prime Minister, and it is easy to understand how he should not disapprove the conduct of Pezuela as well as how Calderon de la Barca should not dare to think what his Chief had not thought.

It is said that the brusque manner in which Mr. Soulé presented the complaint, contributed much to this firmness on the part of Sartorius, and this *appears to us very probable; because whatever* may be our antagonism to some politicians of this country, we do not deny to any one, as does the *España* to Señor de Luzuriaga, the dignity of a Spaniard. Sartorius might have repulsed Soulé for this reason; we do not doubt it, but what we are completely sure of, and so is the *España*, although it affects to be ignorant, is that Señor Pacheco, and *after him Señor Luzuriaga also repulsed him with* dignity and energy. It is only by being in the secret *of why it may be convenient to the writer in the España* to say that the Government yielding to the menaces of Mr. Soulé had given a satisfaction to the United States, that we can explain to ourselves why he should fall in such a way to the truth of the facts.

It is impossible that the España ignores what all the world knows already from the documents published in the Anglo-American press and in the Spanish press. Why did Monsieur Soulé present his resignation and leave his post without waiting even his letters of recall, if not because, as he himself says in his resignation published on account of the "*languid impotence*" to which he found himself *reduced near our Government? Not only did Mr.* Soulé not obtain the satisfaction which the *España* supposes, but not even so much as an answer to his *menacing reclamations. The proof of this is found* in the following document, published a year since:

Mr. Soulé to Mr. Marcy.

Legation of the United States, Madrid, Jan. 13, 1855.

Sir: The present rulers of Spain do not show themselves any more inclined than were their predecessors to attend to our grievances and to do justice to our demands.

Neither has their compunction been awakened by the scorching arguments I was instructed to place in their hands, nor their supineness disconcerted by the significant suggestions of the President in his Message to Congress.

They look at both with perfect indifference, and do not as much as trouble themselves even with resorting to soft words and empty protestations to lull our complaints into quiescence.

My position under such a state of things has become so unendurable, that I doubt seriously whether it will be in my power to delay even a few weeks my return home. I long indeed to be off from a Court where so little respect is paid to our country and where the opinion entertained of our weakness is a constant encouragement to offer us fresh and indiscernible disgusts.

I have not had a word from Mr. Luzuriaga concerning the disposition of Her Majesty's present Government towards us since I left with him a copy of your dispatch to me of 23d June. Nevertheless, I will not depart from here without attempting to ascertain, in a free conference with him, what we are to expect for the future.

I have the honor to be, &c., PIERRE SOULÉ.
To Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Sec'y of State.

Well, the diplomatist who wrote that to his Government departed without having obtained an answer. How does the *España* dare to print errors which are corrected beforehand by this and that other press?

But if the *España* has been so blind as not to read the official communications published and republished, is it also so deaf as not to hear the speech with which Señor Luzuriaga replied to the speech of Señor Ordax Avecilla, on this same subject of the *Black Warrior*?

We will copy some lines from the official *Gazette* of May 1, 1855:

"The Government of Her Majesty was resolved to do justice, but did not choose to have it imposed upon them. Then happened the departure of that Minister, (Soulé,) who certainly wished to give it the air of a measure, if not hostile, at least, which should appear very much like it, and nevertheless it was no more than an ordinary proceeding. His policy had come to be in conflict with that of his Government; he had presented his resignation and it had been accepted, and in accepting it, that Government expressed itself in the same terms of good understanding and good friendship with the Spanish Government.

So that, Sir, the Spanish Government in view of the communication of the 23d June, which it had received on the 8th of December, in view of the terms in which the change of the person of the Representative of the United States at Madrid was effected, confirmed all this by the language, entirely conformed to that of his Government, of the dignified person who entered upon the representation of that Government, and who so worthily represents it to-day. All this left the Government of Her Majesty in perfect liberty to act without the possibility of its acts being attributed to aught except its own convictions.

This state of the matter obliged the Government to order a conscientious examination of the facts of the case. The Minister was not content with doing so himself—he submitted this examination to the Chiefs of Bureaus—to five, six or seven persons among those who, always intelligent in this matter, had had action in the subject. He called in, invoked in his aid other persons well informed, and the unanimous opinion of all, absolutely unanimous was the following: . . . .

In the remainder of the speech the *España* will find the exact narrative of what occurred with the *Black Warrior*. That is to say: Señor de Luzuriaga has already, in full Parliament, stated that the satisfaction due to the outrage of the *Black Warrior*, although it was just, had had to be delayed from a sentiment of dignity against the discourtesy of Mr. Soulé; that the departure of this man, and the circumstance of his place being occupied by another dignified person who interpreted, in an entirely different manner, the desires of his Government, as was done by Mr. Perry, left our Government in perfect liberty to comply with the dictates of justice; and that in order to do so he was not content with his own opinion, but submitted this subject again and again to the opinions of the directors and chief officers of bureaus.

And here we would call attention to the competence belonging to two of these chief officers who took part in the arrangement of the affair of the *Black Warrior*—Señor Don Jacinto Albistur (now Spanish Minister to Buenos Ayres) and Señor Don Miguel de los Santos Alvarez (now Spanish Minister to Mexico)—gentlemen as distinct in their political ideas, as they are similar in their good talent and unspotted patriotism.

We should be glad to conclude the article without destroying for the España any more of its illusions; but it is impossible. Illusion, at least, is all that about the conduct of our representative in Washington, Señor de Cueto, at the time the *Black Warrior* affair was arranged. The *España* thinks, and is right in thinking, that politicians, who do not belong to the party of the Government, have a double obligation to decline all participation in what they consider a dishonor to their country. Señor de Cueto did not owe to this Administration his appointment of Minister to Washington. His gratitude and his consideration belonged to another party, and he might have shown himself as rough as he pleased with Señor de Luzuriaga, sending on at the same time his resignation, which, in such cases, is always essential.

But on this point the information of the *España* is not more exact than on the others. Señor de Cueto contented himself with writing to Señor Luzuriaga, that the settlement of the *Black Warrior* affair had been received in Washington with coldness and disdain, which was a mistake and tended to complicate more and more the good relations between the two countries.

[illegible]

The language of Señor de Cueto to his Government ought to have been frank and explicit, condemning its resolution as dishonorable to Spain, if he really thought so. It was not enough that he should write it to his political friends in reserved letters; to the Government and to the press itself ought a diplomatist to address himself when a Minister of State has committed, as says the *España*, a shameful act which humiliates the national honor. We have no doubt that Señor de Cueto was discontented with this settlement. Why should we doubt it, knowing that he had maintained to the American Government that such an arrangement was impossible, and the settlement leaving him therefore completely without credit? It was very natural that he should dislike it, and that he should wish to be transferred to some Court more in harmony with his own diplomatic way of thinking; but his wish to get another more agreeable place does not gain for him the question of patriotism which the *España* presents in the first line in its unfortunate article.

And seeing that the boast is of patriotism, we will inform it in conclusion that it is no example of patriotism to print in letters which will be read abroad, the false idea that our Government has yielded to the menaces of an Envoy, in giving satisfaction to another Government.

The partisans of Mr. Soulé would read with pleasure this article of the *España*, in which the idea that they could terrify us is conceded to them, if it were not because they have felt the lesson of the contrary.

But it is nevertheless painful that there are Spaniards who write it, and this, and not the just solution given to the question of the ship, is what might tend to lower our dignity in the eyes of the Americans.

Founding New Towns in the Territories.

A correspondent writing from the new settlement of Fontenelle, in Nebraska Territory, gives an interesting account of the way in which new places grow:

The plan adopted by the pioneers of this colony and place is worthy of example by families East, who purpose migrating westward. In the Fall of 1854, a colony of about fifty families was formed in Quincy, Illinois, to migrate in the following Spring to Nebraska, in the meantime sending on a few to make a claim therefor, improve and hold the same until the colonists came on. These pioneers, after looking over the country, selected this point. A few houses were put up during the Fall and Winter, and in May the colonists came on and distributed the property thus selected. The shares numbered fifty, and each member paid $100. The same shares now sell for $500. As soon as the distribution was over, the colonists commenced improving and building. Many new ones have been added, and at present the proprietors of town or members of the Nebraska Colonization Company, comprise people from very many of the States. Fontenelle is now, perhaps, about the third town of importance in the Territory.

The location of the town site surpasses anything in point of beauty in the country—commanding a view of the Big Bend of the Platte, and the wide-extended Platte Valley. Game of all kinds abounds in this section—deer, elk, turkeys, ducks, geese, prairie chickens, &c. The streams abound in fish of finest flavor—and, indeed, I anticipate in my stay here to enjoy all these sports to my fill.

The Brave Beranger.

The old singer is again in the field, and is taking revenge for the slavery in which his beloved *France is held. French compositors, who have lost* their living by the system of suppression, are finding a new resource in copying these verses of the bard and other clandestine productions. Though not printed they are chanted in every Café in Paris in spite of the Police. How delicately withering is this last epigram on the Imperial Prince:

> Il est Hollandais par son père,
> Il est Ecossais par sa grand' mère,
> Il est Anglais par alliance,
> Il est Espagnol par naissance.
> Quelle malheureuse chance,
> Qu'il ne manque à l'enfant de France,
> Que d'être tant soit peu Français!

> A Dutchman through papa,
> A Scot through grandmamma,
> And English by the peace, he comes to clench,
> A young Spaniard through his mother—
> 'Twould be pleasant to discover
> *That this child of France were just a little French.*

The New Naval Depot in Georgia.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Tuesday, April 29, 1856.

The Naval Committee of the House of Representatives has reported a bill authorizing the establishment of a Naval dépôt, at Brunswick, Ga. The bill appropriates $250,000 for the purchase of a site, and on Blythe Island.

The harbor of Brunswick is the best one along our entire Southern coast, and presents, in its forests of oak and pine, strong inducements to the Government as a naval station. Merchant ship-yards may with good advantage be established there.

Brunswick attracted the attention of capitalists at an early day, and though much money has been expended there, results have not hitherto been realized. It has now obtained a new impulse. Its unfinished Canal is to be brought into use. A Railroad, which is to save 1,200 miles between New-York and New-Orleans, is being constructed, the first 30 miles of which is to be opened in June. On the 15th May there is to be a sale of city lots, which, from the interest already awakened, will inaugurate a new era for Brunswick.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Chamber of Commerce.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at 1 P. M. Pelatiah Perit, Esq., President, in the Chair. The following new members were elected: George B. Morgan, Elias Wade, John Hermon, John T. Agnew and W. R. Agnew. Samuel F. Hattling was chosen on the Committee on Arbitration to fill vacancy caused by expiration of the term of Geo. N. Blunt, Esq.

Mr. P. L. Mills, from a Committee appointed to prepare a certificate of membership, submitted a plan for an engraving. It was a neat and appropriate design, having at the top a fine representation of the harbor of New-York and arrival and departure of ships. The design was accepted, and the Committee instructed to have the same engraved.

Mr. Barstow, from the Committee on Usury Laws, presented a report referring to the defeat of their recent efforts with the Legislature to effect a change in the Usury Laws, and earnestly recommending the Chamber to renew their labors to this end when a proper occasion should offer itself. The report was accepted and laid on the table for the present.

Joshua L. Pope, Esq., was chosen to supply the vacancy on the Panama Railroad Committee, occasioned by the recent decease of Hon. Robert Kelly.

Richard Buelow, Esq., submitted a series of resolutions, which were adopted, urging upon Congress the passage of the bill offered by Hon. Guy R. Pelton, authorizing the President of the United States to cause a revenue cutter to be stationed at New-York, to afford relief to distressed vessels, passengers, &c. and appropriating for the same $150,000.

Mr. Arthur Leary stated that Secretary Marcy had expressed to him an opinion in favor of the passage of this bill.

Messrs. Henry E. Bogart, James De Peyster Ogden and Caleb Barstow, were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions for presentation at the next meeting, expressing the views of the Board on the recent decease of Hon. Robert Kelly.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was now entered upon, with the following result:

President—Pelatiah Perit.
First Vice-President—Royal Phelps.
Treasurer—A. Lowe.
Secretary—E. C. Bogart.
Chairman Committee on Arbitration—Thomas Tileston.

The usual Standing Committees were filled, when the Board adjourned.

Military and Dramatic Alliance.

A marriage is announced in one of our cotemporaries, with an ostentatious vulgarity which is perhaps excusable, to have taken place at St. Thomas's Church on Tuesday, between Captain Platt of the 16th Regiment, British army, and Miss Louisa Howard, a young lady who has been playing for some time past at Mr. Wallack's Theatre. Captain Platt is not a son of Baron Platt, as there stated, but a nephew. His father is the brother of the Baron Sir Joshua Thomas Platt, of the Court of Exchequer, and a man of considerable wealth, residing in Hyde Park Gardens, London. He had two brothers in the army, both of whom fell at the Crimea, one a most gallant fellow of the [illegible], from wounds received at Inkerman. No one was present at this announced marriage, not even Mr. [illegible], to whose kind and gentlemanly protection Miss Howard was largely indebted while in this country. Miss Howard is a young lady from Bristol, who has played for some years with considerable success, in burlesque and extravaganza, at the Olympic and Lyceum Theatres. She accompanied Mr. Henry Farren, son of the celebrated actor, on a professional tour through this country and Canada, and made, in Montreal, that acquaintance which has [illegible] so happy a result. We sincerely trust this announced union may meet the approbation of the family of Mr. Platt, and be attended with unalloyed happiness. The happy couple proceeded by the steamer, yesterday, to Europe, where Captain Platt joins the dépôt of his regiment, at present quartered at Dublin.

Next Sunday, the opening services will be held in the "Memorial Church," corner of Waverley-place and Hammond-street. This Church is the one bought by the public and fitted up as a memorial to the late Bishop Wainwright. The edifice is neat and substantial, in good order, large, has good organ, and fine rear building with school and lecture rooms.

On Wednesday evening, Rev. L. M. Pease married at his Mission Place, Mr. Dayton Leland, of New-York, to Miss Ann Hill, of Morrisville, New-York. The twain from their looks on leaving, seemed highly delighted with the power vested sacerdotally in Mr. Pease to make two of one.

LONG ISLAND.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law—Judge Rockwell's Charge.

KINGS CO. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. W. Rockwell, Judge and Justices [illegible]

Thursday, May 1.

This Court assembled at 10 o'clock, in Brooklyn, when the following Grand Jury was impanneled:

Peter G. Bergen, Foreman.

Alfred Beck,	Edward Harvey,
John Booth,	Morris Reynolds,
Peter J. Berry,	D. M. Muchmore,
John Cavannagh,	Ezra Baldwin,
William H. Hazzard,	Mott Wood,
William Merrifield,	Charles P. Tuttle,
John H. Martin,	Alexander Gibson,
Thomas M. Clark,	John Davenport,
Andrew F. Van Tuyl,	Francis H. Evans,

John Wallace.

Judge Rockwell charged the Jury at some length, and as follows, relative to the sale of intoxicating drinks:

A recent decision of the Court of Appeals, determining that some of the provisions of the act for the prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, passed April 9, 1855, are repugnant to the Constitution of the State, and therefore void, has made it somewhat difficult to ascertain whether any, and if so what laws are now in force regulating or restraining to any extent the traffic in intoxicating liquor. The importance of this subject demands a speedy settlement of the question by the adjudication of the Court of last resort.

From the earliest period of the history of this State, the sale of spirituous liquor by retail, or to be drank in the house of the seller except by persons specially licensed so to do, and giving security not to abuse such license, has been forbidden by express statutes and under severe penalties. The objects of these statutes have been twofold.

First—For the collection of revenue to the Government.

Second—For the prevention of intemperance.

The twofold character and object of all these statutes is apparent from the laws themselves. One of these was passed March 1, 1788, entitled "An act to lay a duty on strong liquors and for the better regulation of inns and taverns." It provided for the appointment of "Commissioners for collecting the duty of excise" in the several cities and counties of the State, and authorized them to grant permits to retail strong and spirituous liquor under five gallons, and to determine what sum each respective person applying for such permit should pay for the same, as a duty of excise. It provided that these Commissioners should not grant a permit to any person to sell strong and spirituous liquors for the purpose of keeping an inn or tavern, unless it should appear to the Commissioners that an inn or tavern at the place at which such permit was applied for, was necessary for the accommodation of travelers, and that the person applying for the permit was of good character.

It further provided that no person should sell strong drink or spirituous liquors to be drank in his house without first entering into a recognizance not to keep a disorderly or gambling house, and that if any person shall be convicted of any offence against this act, it should be lawful for the Court of General Sessions of the Peace to suppress his permit. It then provided that if any person should sell spirituous liquors by retail without a permit, or should sell them to be drank in his house without having a permit and without having entered into the proper recognizance, he should forfeit the sum of ten pounds.

A similar act was passed April 7, 1801, entitled "An act to lay a duty on strong liquors, and for regulating inns and taverns." This also prescribed regulations of inns and taverns still more strict than the former law.

It prohibited the sale of spirituous liquors by retail, or to be drank in the house of the seller, and restrained and limited the power of the Commissioners of Excise in granting licenses to a greater extent than the former law had done.

It provided that no license for the purpose of keeping an inn or tavern should be granted, unless the Commissioners should have satisfactory evidence that the person applying for the license was of good moral character, and had accommodations to entertain travelers, and that an inn or tavern was absolutely necessary at the place where such person proposed to keep such tavern for the actual accommodation of travelers; all of which the Commissioners were directed to "put in writing by way of a resolve" and severally subscribe the same. This act contained a further provision, that all offences against any of its provisions should be deemed misdemeanors punishable by fine and imprisonment. This act was embodied in the Revised Laws of 1813.

Title 9 of Chapter 20 of the first part of the Revised Statutes which was passed in 1827 and took effect January 1, 1830, is entitled "Of excise and the regulation of taverns and groceries."

This statute, like the former one, bears the two-fold character of a law for revenue, and also for regulating the sale of spirituous liquors. It provides for the constitution of a Board of Commissioners of Excise in each of the towns of the State to grant licenses to sell spirituous liquors in quantities less than five gallons, which are termed grocer's licenses, and also, to sell liquor to be drank in the house of the seller, which are termed tavern licenses.

It also prohibits under a penalty the sale of liquors in less quantities than five gallons, or to be drank in the house of the seller without a license, and affixes a variety of regulations more stringent, and particular than any former law, declares that all offences against the provisions of this title shall be misdemeanors punishable by fine and imprisonment.

I have not traced these laws to their sources. Those who are curious in such investigations may follow them back into the Colonial history of the State.

I have merely shown that since 1788, a period about ten years after the formation of our State government, laws have existed prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors by retail or to be drank in the house of the seller without a special license or permit from the proper officers of the government.

The policy of the law in this State has always been to restrict the sale of spirituous liquors to be drank in the house of the seller, to the keepers of inns, or taverns, or houses kept for the entertainment of travelers, to regulate taverns so as to prevent them from becoming disorderly, and absolutely to suppress and prohibit tippling houses or places where the business of selling spirituous liquors to be drank in the house of the seller to persons other than travelers is carried on. The plan, object and intent of all these regulations and restrictions has been to prevent intemperance and the disorders, crimes, and other evils resulting therefrom.

A large portion of our citizens have for several years past believed and insisted that intemperance has become so prevalent, and its evils so enormous, that the existing laws were not sufficiently severe and stringent for its suppression; and the number of those of that faith finally increased to such an extent, that they obtained the control of both branches of the State Legislature, and on the 9th of April, 1855, a law was passed entitled "An act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," which entirely prohibited the selling or keeping for sale of spirituous liquor to be used as a beverage.

So much of this law, however, as prohibits the sale or keeping for sale of spirituous liquor, has been determined by the Court of Appeals to be an unauthorized invasion of the right of property, and consequently void. The decision of this Court, undoubtedly, constitutes the law of the land by which we are all bound. The Legislature have failed to accomplish the main design which they had in view, namely the absolute prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquor as a beverage, from the want of power.

And now what follows? Is there any law in existence regulating or to any extent restraining the sale of intoxicating liquor?

It is contended by the advocates of free trade in liquor that it follows as a necessary result of the expressed intention of the Legislature in the prohibitory act itself, that all the restrictions and regulations which existed before the act was passed are entirely removed. That the whole settled uniform traditionary policy of the State upon this subject, which has been maintained from the earliest ages of the Republic by every political party which has ever controlled the legislation of the State, through all changes of time and circumstances, has been entirely abrogated, that there is now no legal restriction or regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquor, and the grog-shop and the tippling-house are among the legitimate institutions of the land.

Let us examine the logic by which this extraordinary position is maintained.

The Prohibitory Law, in sections 24 and 25, contains these provisions:

"All acts and parts of acts, and all charters and parts of charters, inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed."

"No license to sell liquor, except as herein provided, shall hereafter be granted."

It is contended that, although the Legislature had not the power to prohibit entirely the sale of spirituous liquor, yet they undeniably had the power to repeal and abrogate the prohibitions and regulations of the former law, and that they have exercised this power. That the repealing clause in the Prohibitory Law is to be construed as repealing all laws which are inconsistent with what the Legislature intended to do, although they failed to accomplish their intention from the want of power.

This argument of course falls to the ground, unless the prohibitions of the former law are inconsistent with those of the new. Are they so? The word inconsistent is defined in Webster's dictionary as follows: "Incompatible, incongruous, or so that the truth of one proves the other to be false."

Laws are inconsistent with each other which are so contrary or repugnant, that if one stands the other must necessarily fall. Both cannot exist together. Is this the case with a law which prohibits the sale of liquor in certain quantities and places, and one which prohibits the sale of it altogether? Both go on side by side, and perfectly harmonize to a certain point when one goes on in the same direction beyond the other.

Is there any inconsistency in that? Suppose that the prohibitions of the new law were valid, and a person was prosecuted for selling spirituous liquors in quantities less than five gallons, or to be drank in his house, could he defend himself upon the ground that the law which prohibited selling in these particular ways was repealed? The answer would be obvious and conclusive; the sale of such liquor in any and all places and quantities is prohibited, and this of course includes the selling in quantities less than five gallons or to be drank in the house of the seller. The offence charged is one against both laws. How then can the two laws be said to be inconsistent with each other?

But is it a fair rule of construction to apply to this law, to hold that it repeals all laws which are inconsistent with what the Legislature intended to do, but failed to accomplish from the want of power.

The repealing clause in the Prohibitory Law is not in terms directed against any particular law. It does not attempt or pretend to do more than the rule of the common law would have done without it.

Every legislative act repeals all former acts inconsistent with or repugnant to it. This repealing clause is merely declaratory of the common law.

The Legislature, by introducing it into this act, did not intend to repeal any particular law, nor to perform any positive act of legislation, but merely to enunciate a rule of the common law.

They intended, not that the repealing, but that the prohibitory and other positive and remedial parts of the act should operate to repeal all laws inconsistent therewith. If this is so, then the prohibitory part being void, it can have no operation whatever, either to enact new laws or to abolish any old one. It is a nullity. It can be compared with nothing else [illegible] with it.

Neither consistency nor any other quality is predicable of it.

It [illegible] should be in operation; and to [illegible] they intended to [illegible] with it.

But they never intended to repeal any former law for any other purpose than to render the prohibition operative and effectual.

And of course if the prohibition was not to become operative they had no intention to disturb nor interfere with any former law. Any other construction would in my judgment defeat the legislative will.

Whether the law for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime, is to be so construed as to prohibit hereafter the granting of licenses to sell spirituous liquor, is a question which you will not be called upon to consider.

Licensing taverns and groceries for the purpose of revenue, as has been already shown, always has been treated in the statutes of this State, as a distinct subject from the prohibitions and restrictions of the sale of intoxicating liquor, which have been provided for the protection of society against the evils of intemperance.

Abrogating the power to license, repeals so much of the law as relates to excise or revenue, but leaves so much of it as regulates the traffic in liquor by prohibiting the sale in small quantities or to be drank in the house of the seller untouched.

My opinion, therefore, is that the sale of liquor in quantities less than five gallons or to be drank in the house of the seller is a misdemeanor now, as it has been for more than half a century past.

The Jury then retired, and the Circuit Court Calendar was taken up.

A lecture was delivered in the Odeon, Williamsburgh, Tuesday evening, upon the subject of *Protestant Prejudice against Catholicity*, by Dr. L. S. Ives, to a crowded house. The speaker was introduced by the Pastor of St. Mary's Church, for the benefit of which the lecture was delivered.

At the conclusion the speaker was cheered quite lustily.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening.

The Clerk, in compliance with a resolution of the Board, adopted at a previous meeting, reported the amount drawn, and the amount due the Superintendents of the Poor, to be as follows:

Amount levied for 1855	$205,108 10
Deficiency previous year	25,000 00
Penitentiary account	17,000 00
Total	$248,108 10
Appropriated during the year	226,000 00
Balance unappropriated	$22,108 10
Amount levied for Almshouse account	$231,108 10
Appropriated for same $205,000; Appropriated for temp'ry relief 12,000—	217,000 00
To credit of Almshouse account	$14,108 10
Amount levied for Penitentiary account	$17,000 00
Appropriated	9,000 00
Balance	$8,000 00

The amount due the Almshouse was appropriated.

A communication was received from the County Treasurer giving the following deficiencies in the taxes levied for 1855.

	Surplus.	Deficiency.
Flatlands	$70 18	
Gravesend	98 87	
New-Utrecht		$481 31
Flatbush		178 97
New-Lotts		311 58

Brooklyn Deficiency.—First Ward—$12,114 56; Second Ward, $6,696 47; Third Ward, $22,402 56; Fourth Ward, $14,394 75; Fifth Ward, $14,068 02; Sixth Ward, $29,040 37; Seventh Ward, $30,898 23; Eighth Ward, $23,816 77; Ninth Ward, $45,530 20; Tenth Ward, $49,277 03; Eleventh Ward, $49,549 07; Twelfth Ward, $24,068 36; Thirteenth Ward, $65,641 16; Fourteenth Ward, $26,184 49; Fifteenth Ward, $18,732 06; Sixteenth Ward, $16,071 55; Seventeenth Ward, $10,771 60; Eighteenth Ward, $6,452 73. Total, $528,581 46.

Deficiency in the Towns	$691 77
Deficiency in Brooklyn	528,581 46
Total Deficiency	$529,443 23

The Treasurer was authorized to borrow $50,000, payable in sums of $5,000, commencing in 1857 till 1866. The bonds to pay 6 per cent. interest.

Prison Fare.—Superintendent Smith offered a resolution fixing the price of prisoners' board in the County Jail at twenty cents per day. Laid on the table. Adjourned till the 16th of May.

Judge Strong will take up the Special Term Calendar for May, (in Brooklyn,) on the 12th inst.

Circuit Court Calendar, Brooklyn, for this day—Nos. 33, 34, 40, 42, 67 to 72 inclusive.

Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. [illegible]

The new Justices for Brooklyn took their seats yesterday. Justice Morehouse, for the present, will hold his Court in the Fourth District Station-house. Justices Fiske and McCreary are located in the Eastern District.

NEW-JERSEY.

Burglary.

On Wednesday night the dwelling of Mr. Lyman Tolls, in Garden-street, between Third and Fourth streets, Hoboken, was entered by burglars during the absence of the family, and thoroughly ransacked, and several articles of jewelry and silver ware were taken. The spoons stolen were marked "J. A. T."

The bridge across Hoboken Creek, in Prospect-street, near the Hoboken road to Hudson City, has been washed away by the heavy tides, and the road is impassable. This is the only direct means of communication between Jersey City and Hoboken, and ought to be repaired without delay.

The Public School building in Garden-street has been repaired, and the boys' department will be fully resumed to-day.

Bones versus Guano.

Until the supply of home-made or barn-yard manure is exhausted, we would by no means advise any one to go beyond the farm to purchase any kind of fertiliser whatever, unless it be *gypsum*, (plaster of Paris,) where this has been found beneficial, or where it has been untried, and *lime*, to apply to cold, sour soils, or to those abounding in undecayed roots and other organic matters. But when the home-manures are all used to the best advantage, most farmers will still have remaining one to a dozen fields, that may be profitably treated to a dose of some kind of fertiliser brought from abroad.

No other question connected with agriculture is half so frequently asked us as this: "What manure would you advise me to purchase?" Since the thorough and successful trials of good Peruvian guano have proved its high and almost universal value as a fertiliser on nearly all kinds of soils and crops, we have in most cases recommended the use of this, in preference to all other foreign manures; and when it can be obtained at a reasonable price we still think it the safest and best, all things considered. But there is a limit to its profitable use; and those who chance to have a monopoly of the article seem determined to reach that limit. It will be well for them, for farmers, and for the country, if they do not go beyond. The last straw broke the camel's back, and we are inclined to think the agents of the Peruvian Government, by a continual increase in the price of guano have very nearly, if not quite, put upon their own backs the last straw.

The constantly varying price, and the imperfect arrangements for shipping regular supplies, have been, and are the cause of much dissatisfaction among consumers. Just at this time the agents have little or none to sell at any price. The excuse that shipping is not available will hardly pass. The supply of an article that pays the owners so large a profit, and which has been depended upon by so large a number of persons, should not be left to the chance ships that may find it convenient to visit the Chincha Islands.

A reaction is already taking place among intelligent cultivators, and when the tide has once fully set backward it will not be so easy a matter to stay its course. Those who have patiently experimented with guano at [illegible] cents per lb., until they have concluded that at that price it will pay, will not at once conclude that this will be the case when, as now, they cannot get it for less than [illegible] cents per pound, or an advance of [illegible] per cent. Some will continue its use, while a multitude of others will become irritated and disgusted with what they consider an imposition practiced upon them, and they will be quite likely to ignore the use of the article altogether. These hints are thrown out in all kindness to the Peruvian agents. We do not know what are their present intentions in regard to this matter, but if we are to judge from the past, we may look for another advance of [illegible] per cent. in the price of guano during the next year or two. If such should be the case, and even if there be not a partial receding from the present prices and a steady supply furnished, our advice to farmers will be, look out for yourselves and let Peru do the same.

We are glad to see public attention turned to other sources of materials to resuscitate our impoverished soils. A large manufacturer of super-phosphates combined with ammonia from our gas works and other sources, informs us that his orders this spring are [illegible] the price of guano and its irregular supply have made his fortune. [illegible] manufacture artificial fertilisers [illegible] the deposits of guano as yet unexplored and unappropriated.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

New-York, Wednesday, April 30, 1856.

The Dry Goods trade presents no very important alteration. The supply of most articles is fair; and factors are willing sellers, at former prices—yet the general demand is not animated, and the current movements are restricted. The latest foreign news tended to revive the confidence of holders, but as the regular spring season is nearly over, and it is desirable to close out stocks only slightly therefor, there is no disposition to retain supplies if they can be sold, at prices sufficiently satisfactory to debar serious losses.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are in rather better request, and are held with more firmness, in view of the rising price of the raw material. Cotton Flannels, Denims and Drills are inquired for to a fair extent at full rates. Duck is pretty freely dealt in at old figures. Ginghams, Lawns and Nankins appear about the same. Printing Cloths are improving in demand and value. The supply is reduced. Prints of desirable styles are readily purchased at unchanged prices. Stripes and Ticks are rather more sought after at steady rates.

Woolens are not active, but, in view of the increasing value of Wool, holders ask very full prices for standard fabrics, and obtain them, in most cases, where the goods really suit buyers. Nothing new has transpired in Blankets. Cassimeres are rather quiet, yet steady. Cloths are in moderate supply, and held more firmly, though the demand is not a brisk one. Doeskins, Flannels, Jeans and Linseys, continue as last noticed. Muslin de Laines are taken in lots as wanted at unchanged figures. Satinets are quiet, yet steady. *Tweeds are wanted, but parties disagree about prices*, and the transactions are limited.

Foreign productions are dull and heavy in jobbing trade. The bulk of the week's business has been transacted in the auction rooms. [illegible]

[illegible]

ASHES—Are more freely offered, [illegible]

COFFEE—Quiet at all figures. [illegible]

COTTON—[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate request [illegible]

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Inactive at previous figures.

IRON—Unaltered.

LEAD—Remains quiet, yet steady.

LIME—Has not varied.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair and prices are firm. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork is very dull, [illegible]

SUGARS—Are dull and heavy, [illegible]

TEAS—Greens sold well, while blacks ruled quiet and languid at the auction sale to-day, of which a full report is subjoined: [illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Senate yesterday. Mr. WELLER submitted a resolution—which he subsequently withdrew, on learning that Mr. SEWARD had previously introduced one of the same character—calling on the President for correspondence with the Nicaraguan Minister. He entirely sympathized with the Government in not recognizing the new regime, and said that if PARKER H. FRENCH was refused recognition as the Nicaraguan Minister on personal grounds, intimation of that fact should be conveyed to that Government. He read a letter from General WALKER, which asserted that the British Government have interfered in the pending struggle between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and have furnished the former with arms. In the course of his remarks he adverted to the recent massacre at Panama, stating that the best feeling exists between our Government and that of New-Granada, and that he had no doubt the whole power of the latter would be exerted to bring the offenders to justice. Senator DOUGLAS also addressed the Senate in favor of the legitimacy of the present Nicaraguan Government. He believed that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was being violated every day by Great Britain, and thought that something ought to be done [illegible]. Senator BUTLER thought we ought not to involve ourselves through the acts of adventurers. In the House several bills were passed; the Slavery question was discussed; and Mr. QUITMAN introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to repeal certain sections of the Neutrality Laws.

The long and able letter from FRANCIS P. BLAIR, addressed to the Republicans of this State, which we publish this morning, deserves careful attention, and will abundantly repay the time devoted to its perusal. It is a clear, spicy and admirably written history of the manner in which the Democratic party, to use the words of the author, has been sold out to the Slave-owning nullifiers of the South. Mr. BLAIR gives some exceedingly interesting extracts from the letters of General JACKSON, proving that he was a genuine Republican; and furnishes an estimate of BUCHANAN which will be found interesting to politicians at this time.

Lord Palmerston's Position.

No Minister in England who has made a peace has ever yet long survived it. The difficulties to be encountered and the prejudice to be [illegible] in its construction have always been forgotten, while whatever disappointments may be felt are always wreaked upon the ill-fated [illegible], who, with the sincerest and purest devotion and the most earnest anxiety for the interests of his country, adopts such treaty as he conceives, without compromising her honor, will conduce to the advantage and welfare of mankind. It is impossible for one moment to look dispassionately on Lord CLARENDON's conduct throughout the various and complicated negotiations which have arisen throughout the war without admiration for that manly, straightforward and, at the same time, humanitarian spirit, which has equally elevated the character of his country and his own. While doubts have been expressed in every journal in Europe and this country as to the good faith of LOUIS NAPOLEON, of FRANCIS JOSEPH, of WILLIAM of Prussia, and even of NICHOLAS at various times, not one even of those who most strongly condemned the policy of England, and most [illegible] in any of her momentary disasters, has ever ventured to insinuate a doubt of her faithfulness to her smallest word. A nation need ask no higher escutcheon, nor Lord CLARENDON a higher reward, than this unconscious tribute. Indeed we find it asserted in the Nord, a Russian journal of reliable information, that it was to Lord CLARENDON's disregard of some of Lord PALMERSTON's injunctions, and assent on his own responsibility to several conditions of the treaty, that peace was brought about.

History will doubtless remember this, though, in the all-absorbing lust of party for power, it may, even in England, be forgotten. Men will eat the bread of peace, and think not whence it came. Of the two, perhaps, this peace is rather unpopular in England. The aristocracy may be happy to receive it, in the eager desire to expose no further the short-comings of their order. The manufacturing classes will rejoice in it, from a deep conviction of the evils of even the justest war, and the drag-back it gives to the advance and progress of civilization. But the gentry and masses, who have furnished the fighting-men to this war, feel bitterly that they have not reaped the honors to which their bravery and sacrifices entitled them, and which, had the war lasted somewhat longer, they would have won. To this dissatisfied feeling the Opposition Party in England will be ready to appeal, and they seem inclined to take the American question as their battle-field.

Doubtless they could not have selected a better one. Many of those who usually support Lord PALMERSTON's Administration, including the Free-trade and Peelite sections, will oppose a rupture with America on almost any grounds, but more certainly on such very questionable ones as those which are at present the subject of dispute. The more victorious for England would be a war with this country, the deeper would be her disaster. The more injury inflicted on American commerce, the greater would be England's loss. The more severe America's defeat, the more bitter would be the feelings planted in a young and strong nation's heart. Arrogant and plucky as Lord PALMERSTON is, and unflinching in maintaining even in the smallest point that he deems the honor of the country, we doubt whether he will encounter public opinion on such a question as this. Of the feelings expressed at the Mansion House dinner to Mr. DALLAS, we do not take much account. The party consisted exclusively of members of the Peelite and Manchester sections, notoriously opposed to a rupture with this country on any pretext, with one exception, that of Lord STANLEY, who, while still adhering nominally to his father's party, is in conviction and even in action a disciple of the Manchester school. The real test will be the motion of Mr. BAILLIE on the American dispute, of which we may have some report by the next steamer.

Mr. BAILLIE is a discontented Peelite, who refused office by his own party, joined that of Lord DERBY, and held the office of Under-Secretary for the affairs of India, in the short-lived Administration of that nobleman. Upon the subject itself, he is not likely to have any strong feeling, and merely takes it up as a party move. If Lord PALMERSTON opposes his resolutions, and is sustained in his opposition by a section of the Tory Party, who are reported to be ready "to back PALMERSTON, in putting down those republicans," it is likely the Premier will hold his present attitude, and our difficulties with England assume a more serious aspect. But if the Tory Party should adhere to their leaders, and find themselves strengthened, as they will be, by the Peelite and Free-Trade sections from Lord PALMERSTON's side, the Premier will have either to retire, or recede from his present position. Should he adopt the former alternative, he will retire but to be recalled, in a few months, with a more powerful Government.

It is utterly impossible that Lord DERBY's Government, which is the only one that would venture to assume the Government on the overthrow of the present Administration, could long be permitted to retain the reins of power—led as they are by a *dillettante* Jew, whose only star is self, and who has no care either for the national honor or glory, and consisting of a crew of reckless incapables. Mr. GLADSTONE, who is perhaps the purest, noblest and ablest statesman England has ever produced, and such men as Mr. HERBERT, Mr. CARDWELL and the Duke of NEWCASTLE, would never consent to sit at the same Council table as Mr. DISRAELI. Now that peace has been made, we look to see the Government of England in the hands of the same men who administered it (either immediately or after a time) at the opening of the war, with the exception of Lords ABERDEEN and JOHN RUSSELL.

The Deficiency Bill.

It is a satisfactory indication of the purpose of the new Republican Party to restore the Federal Government to its early principles, that the Deficiency bill encounters the most rigid scrutiny in the House of Representatives. Every item is examined, as if suspected of peculation; and some have been found so monstrous as to obtain their very unceremonious ejectment, or material reduction. The fact, as a novelty in the monotonous system of plunder dominant there, is gratifying and hopeful.

The Deficiency bill is one of those methods of evading the right, constitutionally appropriate to the popular branch of Congress, of originating money bills. Because, displaying none of the bold pretension which marked the recent attempt to transfer that right to the Senate, it has grown into a custom, through oversight of its dangerous tendencies, and effectually defeated the organic provision that no money, not previously appropriated by Congress, shall be drawn from the Treasury.

Three millions of dollars are yearly expended by Government, without any legislative authority. It goes to all manner of uses, many of them never contemplated by Congress, and incapable of securing its sanction when afterwards presented in the shape of necessary deficiencies. If once such excessive outlays obtained indulgence, it was upon the ground that objects for which Congress had made appropriations must have suffered because of the inadequacy of the amounts assigned, unless the Executive had acted on the implied intention of the Legislature in anticipating further appropriations. Dangerous as this innovation must appear to the strict constructionist, it was susceptible of plausible defence. But when objects unauthorized by Congressional action—military expeditions, naval endowments, enlargement of salaries, on an extended scale, topographical surveys and secret service—are furnished as the items of a vast expenditure of public money, it becomes an imperative duty to inquire where in the Constitution is authority bestowed upon the Executive Department thus to exercise legislative functions, and assume the right to make and expend appropriations. For, notwithstanding these disbursements, come up subsequently for legislative ratification, the fact is only formal; the disposition to reassert suddenly a sleeping principle, by flinging the responsibility of such expenses upon those who presumed to incur them, needing strength even in a Republican House of Congress. The wrong has precedent, and can only, therefore, be reformed fairly after notice and warning.

People familiar with the working of political machinery, know well the reasons for maintaining a perpetual deficiency; and know, likewise, that it would, in all probability, exist next year, if the Civil and Diplomatic appropriations should now be doubled in amount. It is so much easier to bring a refractory Committee of the Whole to acquiesce in wrongful acts already accomplished, than to bespeak its cooperation in advance. Let us assume a case. A political campaign approaches, and the military chest, as well as the reputation of the Administration, needs reinforcement. The standing expedient is an assessment upon office-holders, large and small, from Secretaries down to stevedores. It is also indispensable to keep this vast army in the most amiable of humors, as a prerequisite to active personal devotion in the struggle, and amiability is seldom secured by appeals to the pocket. The difficulty is easily solved. A fortnight before election, a general elevation of salary is experienced by all the intended victims, preliminary to the presentation of the assessment roll; and that elevation goes into the Deficiency bill, as so much unestimated increase in the cost of collecting the customs, coining or counting dollars, or dealing in any of the uses of red tape. The Deficiency bill now under discussion in the Lower House of Congress, embraces, it is well known, among the four or five millions of dollars it calls for, nearly a million thus drawn from the people's Treasury to serve the personal and selfish ends of politicians in office. The disastrous fields of New-Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, were not lost through needless parsimony of public wealth. The Republican majority in the House is merely invited to foot the bill of expense incurred by Government in its endeavor to defeat Republicanism in a half dozen States. The invitation will admit, we think, much hesitation before it is unconditionally accepted. The items of these unauthorized prodigalities need only be brought to such scrutiny as members seem inclined to apply to melt away like ghosts at day-break. The inquiry cannot be too unsparing.

Lord Clarendon's Muskets.

The correspondence—given at length in the TIMES of yesterday—between an alleged Agent of the Costa Rican Government and the British Foreign Office, is a new chapter in the literature of Nicaragua. Two thousand muskets, through the brokerage of the Earl of CLARENDON, are, we learn from these letters, placed in the hands of the army opposed to WALKER; and we are also told that the Agent aforesaid was cordially congratulated by his lordship upon the statement that 800 of the Costa Rican forces were concentrated upon the northern frontier with a view to the expulsion of the filibusters. The moral of the whole is, that WALKER is not merely contending against an insignificant neighbor, but against the arms and sympathy of Great Britain; and the worth of such a moral in stimulating counter-sympathy and aid is not to be over-rated.

We have spoken of the literature of Nicaragua. The only department of letters largely cultivated there is, we regret to say, romance. These epistles bear significant marks of origin in that particular school. There are many things easier to believe than that Lord CLARENDON has undertaken the duties of Commission factor for the war office of Costa Rica. On the eve of the assembling of the Plenipotentiaries at Paris, among whom the British minister was to play a foremost character, that he might seek relaxation from the onerous duties of directing the toils of a vast clerical force, the preparation of State-papers, and protocols, and memorials, and the provision requisite for a protracted absence from office, by a run among the second-hand shops of the Strand, is not wholly impossible. It may be even so; and we may give the largest credence to the additional circumstance of sympathy with the spirited Costa Ricans; but the whole story is of such unhappy nativity as to need a better argument than a possibility of its truth to vouch for it. We may safely suspend judgment, until further facts are presented.

Such appears to be the decision of the Senate, to whom the subject was presented last evening by Senator WELLER. Senator WELLER leaned to the opinion that the correspondence established the fact of British intervention in Central American affairs. Mr. DOUGLAS followed in the same direction, and denounced the musket business as a part of the constant system of treaty violation of which England is guilty in regard to that part of the world. In what section of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty any provision against such acts as this charged upon Lord CLARENDON is to be found, we cannot guess; the only stipulations in regard to repressing or refraining from hostilities along the line of the ship-canal then projected having reference to its safety after completion. As the Canal is utterly abandoned, and is pronounced impracticable, the clauses of the treaty dependent upon it, become, of course, inoperative. Mr. DOUGLAS has overlooked this circumstance; and is therefore too hasty in construing the apocryphal story of British interference for Costa Rica into a *casus belli* between that Government and ours. The pause for better information, recommended by Mr. SEWARD, will, we suspect, produce wiser counsels.

More Trouble in Kansas.

It will be seen by our special Correspondence from Kansas, published this morning, that new causes of trouble have appeared in that State. The return of Mr. S. N. WOOD to his place of residence in Kansas has occasioned a fresh exhibition of the unrelenting spirit with which Border Ruffianism pursues the Free-State men. Under cover of an old warrant, issued some four months since, Sheriff JONES, whose name is already famous in the annals of Kansas, has attempted the arrest of Mr. WOOD, on a charge of having assisted in the affair of the BRANSON rescue; but, resisted in the service of process, has been foiled in the effort to deprive Mr. WOOD of his liberty. Finding that he could not effect the arrest, the Sheriff drew a pistol, but it was wrested from his grasp, and the Free-State Party had the best of the struggle. Mr. WOOD, we presume, has acted, in this matter, on the ground that the warrant issued for his arrest was illegal, and that he was justified in the course he adopted. In fact, he publicly stated in the course of the speech delivered in the Republican Caucus at Pittsburg, that the Free-State men with whom he acted had predetermined the course proper to be pursued. Mr. WOOD is an active Republican, and an enthusiastic Free-State man, having at heart the interests of Kansas, and laboring in her cause with much earnestness. The fact that he was a prominent actor in the BRANSON rescue case naturally renders him obnoxious to the Pro-Slavery interest in Kansas, and hence the troubles that now threaten to become serious. The Pro-Slavery organs distinctly announce the intention of Gov. SHANNON and his myrmidons to enforce the writs and laws of the bogus Territorial authorities, even if military force is rendered necessary to complete the task. A renewal of the exciting scenes of a few months since is not improbable; but the Free-State men grow stronger, and promise to make their mark in the future, more effectually than they have hitherto been able to do. No longer cramped by the want of men and arms, they will be able to make headway against the tide of opposition which they are compelled to encounter, and will render a good account of themselves in the event of any serious invasion of their rights as citizens.

Dangerous Office for a Republican.

Governor GARDNER, of Massachusetts, it appears, has removed a Mr. BASHER from the office of State Prison Inspector, on account of his having joined the American Republican movement. It may, at the first glance, seem a very odd reason for displacing him from such an office as that of State Prison Inspector; but Governor GARDNER probably imagines that a man who is so favorable to *Freedom* as the American Republicans are known to be would be a dangerous person about a State prison, lest he might be letting some of the prisoners go free.

Death of the Hon. Ogden Hoffman.

The announcement which we make this morning of the death of OGDEN HOFFMAN, will cause a sensation of profound grief, not alone in this City, where he has so many personal friends, but in distant parts of the Union where he is well known and esteemed. No public man in New-York has ever had a larger circle of personal friends, and so few enemies; indeed, the genial and kindly nature of Mr. HOFFMAN influenced him in his course in politics as much as in private life, and saved him from the hostile opponents which political differences are so apt to create. He died yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at his residence in Ninth-street, of congestion of the lungs, after a brief illness of five days. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Church of the Annunciation in Fourteenth-street. He was 63 years old.

Mr. HOFFMAN was the eldest son of the late Judge JOSIAH OGDEN HOFFMAN, and half-brother of CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN, the novelist and poet. His son, OGDEN HOFFMAN, Jr., is United States District Judge in California. Mr. HOFFMAN entered the Navy at an early age as a midshipman, and was on board the *President* frigate at the time of her chase by a British squadron. He afterwards went to the Mediterranean, but retired from the Navy soon after the close of the war, and was admitted to the bar. He commenced practice in Orange County, and was appointed District-Attorney; but he removed to this City about the year 1826, and became a partner of HUGH MAXWELL, at that time District-Attorney, and distinguished himself in assisting the prosecution of the famous conspiracy cases, when HENRY ECKFORD, JACOB BARKER, General SWIFT, LAWTON, MOWATT and others were indicted for conspiring to defraud the public. He was then a member of the Jackson Party, but, after the removal of the deposits, he joined the Whigs, at the same time that MOSES H. GRINNELL, DUDLEY SELDEN, and other prominent members of the Democratic Party abandoned Tammany Hall. He was a member of Congress in 1838, where he was distinguished by his eloquence, and his prominence as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. While residing in Orange County he was elected a member of the Legislature, and was also a member of the State Legislature from this City in 1828. He was District-Attorney from 1829 to 1835, and was appointed United States District-Attorney by General HARRISON. He was again elected to Congress in 1848, and was Attorney-General of the State in 1854-5. During the past twenty-five years there has not been an important criminal trial in this City in which he was not employed as counsel, and it was by his ability and surpassing eloquence that ROBINSON who was tried for the murder of ELLEN JEWETT, obtained a verdict of acquittal. Mr. HOFFMAN's popularity as a public speaker was greater than that of any man in the State; there was an almost magical sweetness and persuasiveness in the tones of his voice which made his appeals to the popular ear irresistible.

For more than a quarter of a century Mr. HOFFMAN has occupied a foremost position at the Bar of New-York, and been one of the recognized lights of the political party with whose fortunes he identified himself. He was twice married, the last time to a daughter of Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New-Jersey. In his death, a brilliant light has been extinguished, and a void created which will not be easily filled.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Fireside Talk on Foreign Topics.

Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTEY, once M. P. for the Borough of Youghal, Ireland, has arrived at Hong Kong, over which important Colony he has been appointed Attorney General. Mr. ANSTEY is a strange, ourang-outang-looking creature. Being bald, he labors under a delusion common to artificially high-foreheaded gentlemen, that he looks like SHAKSPEARE, of which supposed resemblance he is singularly proud. He was born in Van Dieman's Land, in which pleasant dominion his father holds large property. On coming to England, he started as a barrister and champion of the English Roman Catholics, and was for some time associated with the late Mr. LUCAS in the conduct of the *Tablet* newspaper. For his zeal in the cause of the Roman Catholics, of which he was a devoted bayard, he was made, by his Holiness the Pope, a Knight of the Gold Spur. He did not, however, get on much the faster for this addition to his heel, but soon, from restless ambition, became dissatisfied, and quarreled with most of the leading Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, including the present Cardinal WISEMAN. At the election of 1847 he started for the borough of Youghal, and on Repeal and ultra Roman Catholic principles, and was returned, Mr. URQUHART, of Eastern notoriety, contributing the necessary funds. Mr. URQUHART's object was to secure an assistant orator in the house to aid him in exposing Lord PALMERSTON's sale of England to the Emperor of Russia, a delusion which he and a few other fools then cherished, but of which recent events have somewhat disenchanted them. Mr. ANSTEY justified the expectation of his patron by a speech of seven hours, in which he accused Lord PALMERSTON of every crime committed beneath the sun. When he had concluded, Mr. SHEIL, M. P. for Dungarvan, the Irish orator, arose and premising "that the geographical propinquity of Dungarvan to Youghal must be my excuse for following the honorable gentleman," disposed in seven minutes of his seven hours' oration, amid the cheers and laughter of the House. A few days afterwards, as Mr. ANSTEY was sitting on a bench behind Lord PALMERSTON, the wily diplomat, with that gallant ease that sits so lightly on him, turned round and making some familiar remark, took the Commoner's arm, and, to his delight and confusion, walked with him out of the house. A few evenings after a small scented card, "Lady PALMERSTON at home Saturday evening," displayed itself in the corner of Mr. ANSTEY's pier glass, in a fourth-floor chamber, in the Temple, and in Lady PALMERSTON's saloons Mr. ANSTEY was, henceforward, found in spotless white tie and waistcoat, a favored guest. If he had got a good price, exclaimed the forsaken URQUHART, I might have forgiven him, but, oh! horrible to sell me for an ice. At the last election he had no hopes for Youghal, but started for the English Borough of Bedford, where he was beaten. Lord PALMERSTON has, however, one great virtue of never forgetting a friend in the hour of distress, and, in the Attorney-Generalship of Hong Kong Mr. ANSTEY has found a solace, and the [illegible] and rather amusing Judge. A desert and [illegible]

[illegible] before a Megatom and [illegible], or [illegible]

Mr. SPOONER, who introduced the bill for the withdrawal of the grant to Maynooth, is member for North Warwickshire, and a partner in the banking house of SPOONER & ATTWOOD, of Birmingham. His partner was a strong Radical, and celebrated for his paper-currency mania. Mr. SPOONER is a most lugubrious-looking individual, with long lantern jaws always in trim for a psalm. He repeats every year the same speech and same arguments. A few years since, Mr. OSBORNE, the witty member for Middlesex, had a copy of his last year's speech in his lap, and, as he proceeded, called out, with his usual gay audacity, as he went on: "Now, old boy, for Bellarmine, new Bailey," and so on, to the intense delight of the House. Mr. SPOONER is usually seconded by Mr. NEWDEGATE, his colleague, another solemn swell, and their character was well epitomized by Sergeant MURPHY, the member for Cork, and *par excellence* wit of the House. "There are three degrees of spooneyism," exclaimed the Sergeant, "Spoon, SPOONER, NEWDEGATE."

Mr. MEAGHER, the Member for Waterford City, and father of Mr. T. F. MEAGHER, made his maiden speech in opposition to Mr. SPOONER's bill. Mr. MEAGHER, though not a speaker, is regarded with more respect than perhaps any of the Irish members both in the country and the House of Commons. He is alike insensible to favors, flattery or fashion, perhaps the most powerful seducer of all three; and it may be said of him, as of FABRICIUS of old, as well might you turn the sun from his path as him from the road of rectitude. He is a Roman Catholic of the severest intensity, both in practice and belief, and in politics inclined to what is for the time termed "the Independent Opposition;" but he is generous and tolerant in opinion, and with a spirit worthy of imitation among Irishmen, while sternly adhering to what he deemed right, did not, like so many of his countrymen, think it necessary to denounce all who differed from him as spies, traitors, perjurers and thieves. Mr. MEAGHER is a man of large fortune, which he employs with a beneficent generosity in doing good, and, though he has never shared in the enthusiastic national aspirations of his son, probably from a disbelief in the possibility of their realization, is intensely proud of his heroism and genius. The representation of his native city was *forced* upon both occasions upon Mr. MEAGHER, entirely against his wish, his tastes and habits, being unsuited to the turmoil of Parliamentary life, and as long as he desires he may retain it.

Sir ROBERT PEEL has returned with his beautiful bride from passing the honeymoon in Italy. Sir ROBERT is a noble, gallant fellow, with a heart and hand open as day; and like all such characters full of noble virtues and soft weaknesses. In his youth he was wild, kept LOLA MONTES, fought with the Jesuits, gambled in all the hells, and did all manner of dangerous and daring things. But ever since his narrow escape from drowning in the loss of the steamer in which he journeyed from Genoa to Civita Vecchia, some three years since, he has become a changed man, and we doubt not will make a right loving Royal lord. In person he is of splendid proportion, and with features which, if not delicately defined, are manly and full of fire. He wears, contrary to the usual custom in England, an imperial and moustache, and his hair, like his father's, is a slightly subdued red. But he has none of the cold caution which characterizes the decorous Bob, and that chip of the old block, his brother FREDERICK.

MOVING-DAY.

Changes in Progress—Buildings to be torn down—Buildings going up—Stores newly opened—and other Improvements.

A decree of the Legislature of this State, in reference to the occupying of houses, or parts of houses, in this City, runs as follows: "Agreements for the occupying of lands and tenements in the City of New-York, which shall not particularly specify the duration of such occupation, shall be deemed valid until the first day of May, next after the possession, under such agreement, shall commence; and the rent under such agreement shall be payable at the usual quarter days for the payment of rent in the said City, unless otherwise expressed in the agreement." (1 R. S. p. [illegible].)

This statute was framed to protect an old usage—the custom of moving on the 1st of May having originated with our Dutch ancestors, as will appear from the following letter, translated from a German newspaper—the *Staats Nachrichten*, of December, 1759. It took a year at that time to send a letter from Germany to New-York, and receive an answer back:

NEW-YORK, the 18th of May, 1759.

MY DEAR KARL: Your letter of the 3d of December of last year was received about two or three weeks ago, and I would have answered it immediately, as a ship, the *Prince Edward*, then sailed. But we have been so busily engaged in changing our residence, that neither MARGARET nor I have been able to find time to write. We have moved from our former house in the Broadway into a new one, just built, in Horse and Cart-street, for which we are obliged to pay yearly a rent of £30. But it is a fine house, and so, after all, the rent is not so dear. All the houses here are hired, according to an old custom, from the 1st of May, and on that day all the farmers from Nassau Island and the Jerseys come over and let out their wagons for the citizens to move their goods with. We had three, for which we were forced to pay the large sum of 18 shillings for the day, so great is the demand for them then. Some people here move every year, and seem to do it only for pleasure. I am heartily satisfied with my experience in it; and, as both MARGARET and myself and the children are pleased with the new house, I think I will remain in it.

The *King of Prussia*, the *Sturdy Beggar*, the *Oliver Cromwell*, and another of our privateers, entered our port some months ago with a most splendid prize. They took no less than 11 sail from the French, mostly good sized vessels, and two of them armed. The latter are the *L'Aigle*, of 400 tons, 16 guns, and 40 men; and the *Legrand Joseph*, of 300 tons, 16 guns and 36 men. The reason that their crews are so small is, that there had been sickness on board. Our WILLIAM, who you know, is mate of the *Oliver Cromwell*, obtained a large amount of prize money, and has since gone to sea from New-England as Captain of a privateer called the *Nimble Sixpence*, which is the name of a common coin in that part of America.

My business is increasing rapidly, and my family are all well and happy. If the present war ceases before long, I may come over and revisit you and the rest of my relations. Please write immediately on the receipt of this, as the ships from England are frequent but irregular. This from your loving brother.

It is a great pity that no name is affixed to this interesting letter, as in it we might perhaps recognize the ancestor of one of our "first families." It shows, however, that the fashion of moving on May-day was in vogue nearly one hundred years ago, and was then considered as an "old custom." Of late years some latitude has been allowed, and people endowed with foresight have made their "flitting" a few days earlier, so that we have now a moving week instead of a moving day. Still the first of May is the great day of transition, the exodus of New-York and the suburban places. The household gods, the Lares and Penates, are scattered on that day like rats chased by a badger, and boys before they pass from tunics into pantaloons forget were they were born, and their fathers almost forget. The old Hebrew imprecation, "Cursed be he that removeth the old landmarks," does not apply to New-Yorkers, neither have they any faith in the old adage, "A rolling stone gathers no moss." On the first of May, or thereabouts, a third of the families in the City, if only for fashion's sake, are bound to move. If the furniture gets damaged, if the carpets won't fit the new rooms, all the better. But the zest of the enjoyment is in the discomfort, and topsiturviness, the sleeping on the floor, the going without a dinner, and making shift without a tea; in the breakage of China, the smashing of glass, in the general antagonism and won't-come-to-rights obstinacy of everything. A married woman, whose husband does not change his habitation at this season, almost feels that she is misused, and defrauded.

Yesterday, being the 1st of the month, was the great moving day, and the footmarks of the fair sex were in the happiest confusion imaginable. It was a chilly, windy, uncomfortable day, which greatly heightened the enjoyment. To make it still better, it rained a little—a cold, wintry rain. The ladies wore old clothes and dirty gloves, and ordered servants about, and disputed with carmen, and gave directions about furniture, being particular with a love of a mirror, solicitous about a favorite bureau, anxious concerning a table, and terribly agitated respecting a piano. Not that they were anxious, or concerned, or agitated. It was only make-believe, a part of the excitement of the occasion. Bless them, they won't have such another time until next moving day—full a twelvemonth hence.

Apart from these private celebrations of a great city festival,—for such really is the 1st of May in New-York,—it is a grand day for the City. Old, time-darkened buildings that are an eye-sore to good citizens disappear, and fine free-stone or marble-fronted edifices rise in their stead. Yesterday, [illegible] Broadway [illegible] joining [illegible] the principal stores [illegible] to come down, and all the buildings [illegible] side of Pearl-street, [illegible] Broadway [illegible] corner of the street to the Broadway [illegible] Pearl-street, [illegible] of demolition. Some very fine stores, [illegible] marble fronts, will immediately be erected.

[illegible]-street will shortly be in a very [illegible] condition. The houses on the northerly side are to be torn down, and the street will be widened forty feet. At the northeast corner of Murray-street, we notice the demolition of TIFFANY's jewelry store, on Broadway, and five stores, reaching to the Manhattan Hotel, in Murray-street. In Barclay-street about twenty houses are coming down on each side. In Park-place, the Clifford House is coming down, the ground having been leased for the erection of a splendid dry goods store. On the opposite side of the street, adjoining the new marble store of WILSON G. HUNT & Co., five large stores are immediately to be erected, at the cost of $14,000 each, to be ready for occupation by the first of January. The store of WILSON G. HUNT & Co., erected at a cost of [illegible], was opened yesterday, and is one of the most magnificent in the City. The upper stories, three in number, are in the occupation of [illegible] & Co. The size of the building is forty-six feet on [illegible], and one hundred feet on Park-place. Both fronts are of marble. The basement, in which business is transacted, is sixty feet by one hundred, and is lighted, from the sidewalk, by a new prismatic glass, which so concentrates and diffuses the rays that the basement is really lighted better than many stores which open on the first floor directly from the street. This truly magnificent store, like that on the corner of Barclay and Church streets, is one of the ornaments of the City, but there will soon be others like it in the vicinity. The most astonishing May-day feat that we have heard of this year, has been performed by a large silk and lace house, on Broadway below Trinity. Their extensive stock was removed from the old store, transported and arranged for sale in a new store on Barclay-street, in the short space of three hours! This stampede was executed by means of eleven large baggage wagons, guarded by eleven policemen, assisted by fifty special porters and sixty-six clerks and boys belonging to the establishment. They supped, of course, after their labors.

So that, if the first of May brings its annoyances, they result, so far at least as the tearing down of old buildings and the widening of streets are concerned, in abiding good to the community. New-York will by-and-by be a City of palaces. Who that remembers what the down-town streets were only ten years ago, would recognize many of them now, if he were to revisit them after such period of absence? And the changes that have been made, and are now making, are only a small share of the general renovation.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES, of this week, contains:

Accounts of the Awful Massacre at Panama.
The Battle in Nicaragua.
One Week Later from Europe.
Mr. BUCHANAN's Reception.
Call for the National Republican Convention, &c.

Besides, a full Summary of the Week's News, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, and Editorial Articles upon current topics.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for .... [illegible]
10 copies for .... [illegible]
20 copies for .... [illegible]

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, [illegible]

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, of THIS DAY, will contain:

Full Particulars of the Massacre at Panama, with an accurate Diagram of the Depot building, near which the attack was made.
A complete account of the Philadelphia Fire, with names of sufferers, and losses amounting to $2,000,000.
The Nicaragua News.
Biography of Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN, Ex-Attorney-General of New-York.
Political News, &c., &c., &c.

For sale at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents per copy. Subscriptions [illegible] per annum, invariably in advance.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEWING MACHINES AND THE INFRINGEMENT OF PATENTS.—The patents of I. M. SINGER & CO., upon Sewing Machines, have been triumphantly sustained by trials in the United States Courts. First, in a suit against the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, a verdict was recovered in New-York; and secondly, in the United States Circuit Court, held at Trenton, N.J., on the [illegible] of March, 1856, after a contested trial of a suit against the [illegible] Sewing Machine, we obtained a clear verdict for the infringement of three distinct patents. These suits establish the validity of our patents, and especially settle the great question of our exclusive right to the use of [illegible] in a sewing machine of a yielding pressure to hold the cloth to the surface of the machine. We have further suits now pending in several Circuit Courts of the United States against the Grover & Baker machines, and the Wheeler & Wilson machines, each of which clearly infringes three patents owned by us. A trial in the City of New-York of some of these suits is expected to take place this present month. Our claims are just; they have already been repeatedly sustained by courts and juries, and we hereby caution the public not to purchase or use any of the infringing machines, if they desire to escape litigation and trouble.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, [illegible] American Institute, for their new patent radical cure truss. [illegible] Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of [illegible] cured by this truss, may be seen at their office, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York. [illegible] Instruments for all physical deformities [illegible] and warranted. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. MARSH & CO. No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York; also, at MARSH, CORLIES & CO.'S, No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MILWAUKEE CITY PROPERTY.—ABSOLUTE sale at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1856, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] valuable lots in the southern part of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., known as Walker's Point. These lots are of large size, and situated in the most rapidly improving section of the city. Their value is rising at an extraordinary rate, and this is an opportunity very seldom to be met with for large or small capitalists. Title perfect. For maps and further information, apply at the office of [illegible] & CO., No. 1 Broad-st., New-York.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring style of [illegible] velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and [illegible]. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods needed with the trade.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—[illegible] Training in the practice with courts, juries, witnesses, &c., and in all the business details of the profession and the arts of oratory. Extemporaneous speaking daily. Next term begins on 4th May. Send for catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of [illegible] vestings, &c., at
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, [illegible]

LADIES—THE SPRING TIME OF YEAR HAS come, and if you wish to promenade, you will find at MILLER'S, in Canal-st., [illegible] boots, slippers, [illegible] assortment of boys', misses' and children's [illegible] good articles at moderate prices.
J. B. MILLER & CO., [illegible]

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees [illegible] Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY!
Low prices for English Carpets.
Crossley's velvets, [illegible]
Handsome [illegible]
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS, OF all descriptions, [illegible]

GOLD PENS FOR THE MILLION.—GOOD PENS and Pencil cases [illegible]

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—THE GENUINE ARticle has the name of WILLIAM CLARK [illegible] on every spool. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] Important to Liquor Dealers, Hotels, Rectifying Houses and Druggists. [illegible] No. 90 Maiden-lane.

Evergreen Trees.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large assortment of Evergreen Trees, adapted to give a Winter residence the freshness and beauty of Summer. [illegible] can be had at No. 10 Wall-st., basement.

Tribute to the Memory of Robert Kelly.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the United States Trust Company of New-York, held on the [illegible] of May, 1856, on motion of Edwin D. Morgan, Esq., seconded by John J. Phelps, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to wit: [illegible]

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

Artificial Eyes—Of all sizes, shapes and colors, surpassing in style, durability and material, those imported, made under my own inspection to fit each particular case. In motion and appearance they conform exactly to the natural one, can be inserted without pain and worn without uneasiness. [illegible] Consultations on blindness, on all diseases of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock daily at No. 502 Broadway.
JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist, Aurist, &c.

Dr. [illegible] Invigorating Elixir or Cordial [illegible]
C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Columbia College.—A special meeting of the Alumni Association of Columbia College will be held [illegible] on SATURDAY, May 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., in reference to the death of the late President. [illegible]
OLIVER S. STRONG, Vice-President.

King's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, [illegible] and all diseases of the lungs. [illegible] Prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, [illegible]

[illegible] The members of the Association [illegible] EACH FRIDAY EVENING [illegible]
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism. [illegible] RING'S compound [illegible] sarsaparilla and yellow dock [illegible] C. H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway.

Wanted—A gentleman to take the place of one [illegible] Address BACHELOR, Times Office.

Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, [illegible]

Diseases of the Skin.—L. V. NEWTON, M. D., devotes special attention to the treatment of cutaneous affections and scrofula. Office, No. 133 4th-av., [illegible] before 11 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

National Academy of Design.—The annual meeting of the Academicians will be held at the Council Rooms, No. 663 Broadway, at 8 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary N. A.

[illegible] THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855. [illegible] ROBERT S. HONE, President.

NEW INVENTION.—We have lately been shown a model of an invention, for which a patent was taken out in February last, by Charles S. Pitman, [illegible] vulcanized rubber [illegible] The invention is a most important and ingenious one, and, we have no doubt, will ere long be universally adopted and approved. [illegible]
BURNHULL & ROCKAFELLOW, Newark.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a professed meat and pastry cook, understands English, American and French cooking in every style, jellies, preserves, &c., &c.; will assist in the laundry, is competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen. Can refer to families in the City for reference. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 546 6th-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or waiter, or to assist in the washing and ironing; she is a first-rate chambermaid and waiter, and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference given; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 60 West 26th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework, in a respectable private family; is a good washer and ironer, and plain cook, or would be willing to take chamberwork, and can give the best recommendation from her last place. Call at No. 167 3d-av., in the store, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as an experienced cook. Has lived eight years in one family. Can make all kinds of pastries and jellies. Is willing to go a short distance in the country with the family she engages with. Call at No. 381 23d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist with the washing. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years and six months. Call at No. 150 East 21st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman in a private family, as cook; is a first rate baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has 2 years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 21 MacDougal-st., near Charlton.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotch Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or waiter; understands her business perfectly, and has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; the very best of reference can be had. Call at No. 102 East 19th-st., top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat tidy young woman, as laundress or chambermaid and do plain sewing, in a private family. No objection to the country. Call at No. 177 East 24th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young English girl as chambermaid and waiter. Has good City references. Call at No. 126 West 25th st.

NURSE.—MRS. HAVENS, an experienced nurse, offers her services as watcher for the sick, or occasional nurse. Best of references. N. B.—If engaged others supplied. Call at No. 6 Poverty Hollow, East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NURSE WANTED—A competent nurse to take charge of children, and do plain sewing. A protestant preferred. The best references will be required. Call at No. 36 West 23d-st., on Thursday, May 1, at from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

GOOD COOK.—A middle-aged woman, who can cook, wash and iron well and who can exhibit satisfactory testimonials as to honesty, industry and cleanliness can find permanent employment and high wages on Staten Island. None others need apply. Inquire at this office. Dr. R. H. THOMPSON, Quarantine, S. I.

GOVERNESS.—A French young lady who speaks pure French; is a thorough musician and experienced in teaching French and the piano-forte, is desirous of forming an engagement as governess with a boarding-school or a family, presently or for September next. The best references given and required. Address Miss P., No. 137 East 23d-st., New-York.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A French Protestant, Genevése, or English lady, educated in Paris, to take charge of the education of two young ladies. Satisfactory references in this country required. Address No. 269 5th-av.

TEACHER.—A graduate of Harvard, who has taught two years elsewhere with success, wishes an engagement as teacher. Private pupils preferred. He is permitted to refer to President Walker and Prof. Felton, of Harvard College, and to Rev. D. Bellows and Prof. Owen, of this City. Address E. J. C., at the Tribune Office.

AN ALTO SINGER—Who can give satisfactory references, is desirous to obtain a situation in a Church in this City. Address L. B., box 1,401 Post-office.

TEACHER.—A lady to teach Music and French in a school in the country. Address A. M., Box No. 86 Sing Sing Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A lady desires a situation as visiting governess. Address TEACHER, New-Brighton, S. I.

PROOF-READING.—A gentleman of classical education and of experience, is desirous of employment in some publishing house in New-York after May 1. Address G. H. H., at DODD'S bookstore, Brick Church Chapel; to whom, also, the advertiser is permitted to refer.

CLERK WANTED.—A young man, 18 to 21 years of age, who is acquainted with dry goods and especially woolens may hear of a situation by applying to CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON, No. 273 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a grocery commission house; a young man from the City or country to go West, and establish himself in the grocery and produce commission trade. A person with a few hundred dollars at his command can make a very desirable arrangement by addressing H. M. & Co., Box No 2,489, Post-Office. All communications strictly confidential.

DENTIST WANTED—One accustomed to platework, or a lad of pleasant address, who has some knowledge of working in gold. Apply at No. 237 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front parlor and bedroom on the second floor may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th st, near Union-square. Also a single room. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at six o'clock.

BOARDING.—To let with board handsome double rooms, with gas, on fourth floor; also a single room on third floor. House is new with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6. Spanish and English spoken. Apply at No. 19 7th-av., one door above 13th-st.

BOARDING—Near Broadway, in 19th-st., to gentlemen in want of a good home and willing to pay a fair price. Family: two ladies and child. Not more than three boarders will be taken. Reference exchanged. Address R., Box No. 1,364 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Two young gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, with rooms on second floor furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at No. 51 Leroy-st.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with partial board in a private family, about 10 minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry, Brooklyn. Address X. H. X., this office.

BOARDING.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, on reasonable terms, at No. 202 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between the Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen desiring a beautifully located and spacious room, with partial board, and where they can make themselves perfectly at home, can address H. H., Times Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, pleasant rooms with good partial board for gentlemen in a private family. Address, (with real name,) W. ANDREW, Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.—Two single gentlemen require, immediately, a couple of good-sized rooms on second or third floor, with breakfast and tea. House must contain gas and baths, and be situated between Bleecker and 8th sts. and near Broadway. An answer suitable to this advertisement, and stating terms, which must be moderate, will receive attention. Address W. G. S., Times Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A small private family can dispose of a very pleasant 2-story front-room (and bed-room if desired) with board. Best references required. Apply at No. 293 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—A small private family, occupying a large house in Lamartine-place, opposite Lamartine-park, will take four gentlemen to breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays. The house has all the modern improvements, and is the pleasantest Summer residence in New-York. References exchanged. Address V. H. W., Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Rooms with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—With pleasant rooms, may be obtained in a very desirable location, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st. References exchanged.

LAKE GEORGE SUMMER HOTEL—THE UNITED STATES—Containing some 80 rooms, with 140 acres of land adjoining, FOR SALE OR TO LET. If a good tenant offers and it is desired, the house will be furnished by the owners. The premises might be available for a Water Cure establishment. Inquire of DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

PLEASANT ROOMS—For gentlemen, can be had at No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house has all the modern improvements. Family private. Breakfast and tea served in the rooms, if desired. References given and required. N. B.—It is not a boarding house.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have handsome rooms in New-Rochelle, within 5 minutes walk of the depot. Apply at No. 16 3d-st., near Bowery New-York.

GENTEEL PRIVATE BOARDING NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—A few ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated for the year, if application be made immediately to Mr. LAWRENCE, corner Irving-place and 15th-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board, may be obtained at No. 10 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. References required. Apply immediately.

ROOMS AND BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, also 2 gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms and board, first-class house, 10 to 15 minutes' walk to ferries. Stages pass the door to South and Wall sts. ferries. Apply at No. 322 Atlantic-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A lady having furnished rooms to let, in a private family, can accommodate one or three gentlemen. Inquire for the address of ANNA, at the Chatham-square Post-Office.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW NOVEL BY REYNOLDS.
PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.
THE WHITE LADY.
A ROMANCE OF LOVE AND WAR.
BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS,
Author of "Omar Pasha," "Catharine Volmar," "Life in London," &c., &c.
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NEW-YORK MUSICAL REVIEW PRIZE SONGS.
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Some months since the New-York Musical Review offered prizes of $200 and $100 for the best songs. Out of the very large number sent in for competition, from Europe as well as this country, the eight best were selected. These were published in the Review, and its subscribers determined by ballot which should receive the prizes. These eight songs are now published in superb sheet music style by the subscriber, price 25 cents each, and are for sale at all music stores. They are:
I. SWEET AND LOW. By OTTO DRESEL. (Took the first prize of $200.)
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This music forms, undoubtedly, the best collection of original Songs ever published in America.
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LEAVITT & ALLEN, PUBLISHERS and Booksellers, No. 27 Dey-st., will remove this week to the store No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

THE PLACE TO BUY BOOKS CHEAP—And to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great Gift Book Sale, No. 409 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. [illegible] Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for only 10 cents; [illegible] Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Gold Pencils, Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Gold Rings, Pocket Knives, [illegible] EVANS & CO.'S Great Book Sale, No. 409 Broadway.

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Rich heavy do., $18; worth $36.
Muslins by the yard proportionately cheap.
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Velvet, Brussels and Superfine Carpets and China Matting, for sale at reduced prices.
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WINDOW HOLLAND.
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SPRING IMPORTATION OF PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGINGS, SHADES, CORNICES, Etc., Etc. THOMAS JONES, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 291 Grand-st., corner of Suffolk-st.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING for all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale. [illegible]

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR AND AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

COAL—PRICE REDUCED.—The subscriber has reduced the price of his Red and White Ash Coal, which he is now receiving fresh supplies, [illegible]

MILLINERY.

STRAW BONNETS,
Of the most fashionable style,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
At HARLEY'S, No. 94 John-st.

NEW RIBBON STORE.
No. 104 Bowery, third door above Grand-st.
Spring ribbons in great variety, by the piece or yard. Also a large assortment of French flowers, straw, and other millinery goods. Country milliners supplied low.
L. P. TISDALE, Proprietor.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT—No. 768 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.—Misses WAKEMAN & CRAFT having opened the above establishment, invite the attention of their friends and the ladies of New-York generally, to their NEW STOCK OF STRAW AND SILK BONNETS, and every other article in the Millinery line. Their personal attention given to the execution of all orders.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WESTERN SALESMAN.—An active, middle-aged man, who has been engaged for the past fifteen years in the mercantile and manufacturing business in Ohio on his own account, and has an extensive acquaintance in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, and some in Illinois and Wisconsin, is desirous of engaging with a responsible wholesale dry goods or grocery house, and can bring the best of references as to ability, character, &c. For address and particulars, refer to BERRY & PALMER, No. 96 West-st.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

$20,000.—THE SUBSCRIBER—Well established in a manufacturing business of 13 years' standing, wishes a partner with the above amount, to extend the same. To those possessing a good business talent, capable of managing the sales department, every information will be given. GEORGE HODGETTS, No. 138 William-st.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE—An old-established Bindery and Publishing Business. Reasons for selling, the proprietor has other business. For full particulars, inquire of J. F. BALDWIN, No. 112 Fulton-st., Burroughs' Steam Presses.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK-BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY.—At low prices; Books made to pattern; Engraving, Lithographic and Job Printing executed in style required; Copying and Seal Presses, Manifold Letter Writers, Expense Books, &c. Orders receive prompt attention. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JAMES E. TYTLER—Dealer in watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, No. 276 Grand-st., invites the attention of the public to his stock of the above-mentioned goods, which he is selling at low prices. Gold pens retailed at wholesale prices; all goods warranted as represented.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, April 16, 1856.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until the 5th day of May, proximo, at 12 o'clock M., for grading two miles of Railroad, including a Double Track Tunnel, about 4,600 feet long.
The Tunnel is located in Hudson City, about one mile from the Hudson River, and through the Ridge of Trap Rock known as "Bergen Hill."
The whole work to be completed on or before the 1st day of November, 1858.
Specifications, Plans, Profiles, Sections, &c., of this work may be seen at this Office, or at the Office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, Erie-place, West-st., City of New-York.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President L. D. Co.

PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.
SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE,
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS,
In panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
Also,
CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Their stock of WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
of this Spring's importation,
is also full and complete,
Which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at such prices as to present unusual inducement to purchasers.

REMOVAL.—CHILDS & SMITH have removed from No. 449 to the spacious store No. 453 Pearl-st., directly opposite their old stand, where may be found the most desirable assortment of Decorative and Plain Paper Hangings, Border and Curtain Papers, with every other article in the line suitable for City or Country Dealers. Also, the largest assortment of Window Cornices, Band Pins, Loops, &c., that can be found in New-York. CHILDS & SMITH, No. 453 Pearl-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st., adjoining the Mechanics' Bank.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 28th inst. CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., presented his resignation as President of the Company, in order to accept the Presidency of the St. Nicholas Bank of this City. The resignation being accepted by the Board, ALBERT WARD, Esq., was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. By order, RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—GABRIEL MEAD, JOSEPH WALKER, CHARLES ABERNETHY, and GEORGE OPDYKE, are appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of this Company, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at the office of GABRIEL MEAD, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
LUBRICATING OIL, equal to Sperm Oil.
BINNACLE OIL, for Ships' Use;
Not affected by the Coldest Weather.
THE NEW AND IMPROVED KEROSENE LAMPS.
AUSTEN'S,
AGENTS FOR THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery. Barrels 30 to 40 galls. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—A Certificate No 3, dated March 1, 1850, favor CHAS. W. HEGINS, for 250 shares ZERBES RUN AND SHAMOKIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY. Also certificates
No. 147, Jan. 30, 1852, favor Benj. Patten for 500 shares.
No. 149, Jan. 30, 1852, favor Benj. Patten for 50 shares.
No. 150, Jan. 30, 1852, favor Benj. Patten for 100 shares.
No. 151, Jan. 30, 1852, favor Benj. Patten for 100 shares.
No. 152, Jan. 30, 1852, favor Benj. Patten for 100 shares.
No. 153, Jan. 30, 1852, favor Benj. Patten for 100 shares.
No. 154, Jan. 30, 1852, favor Benj. Patten for 100 shares.
No. 155, Jan. 30, 1852, favor Benj. Patten for 100 shares.
No. 156, Jan. 30, 1852, favor Benj. Patten for 100 shares.
Which are claimed to have been lost or destroyed, and the parties have made application for the issue of new Certificates in lieu thereof, of which all parties interested will take notice. E. M. DODGE, Treasurer.

LOST OR MISCARRIED—A certificate of deposit for $800, No. 3,163, issued by the Bank of America, Dec. 21, 1855, payable to the order of SANFORD COLBY, and by him indorsed payable to the order of Samuel F. Few. The same was inclosed in a letter directed to Samuel F. Few, South Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, same date. The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, payment having been stopped. SANFORD COLBY.

OFFICES TO LET.
VALUABLE OFFICES TO LET
in building corner Broadway and Chambers-st., over Shoe and Leather Bank.
Inquire in Bank.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, grey or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

JAMES WINSLOW—Retires this day from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. The business will be continued under the same name by J. F. D. LANIER, at No. 52 Wall-st. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
J. F. D. LANIER,
New-York, May 1, 1856. JAMES WINSLOW.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION [illegible] New-York. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FRENCH VAUDEVILLE. [illegible] SATURDAY EVENING, May 3, [illegible]
Seats in the Dress Circle and Parquette can be secured without extra charge. [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR. [illegible] ON FRIDAY, May 2, 1856—Will be presented, for the only time, Donizetti's Opera, in three acts, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Lucia........Mme. DE LAGRANGE.
Edgardo........Signor BRIGNOLI.
[illegible]
SATURDAY, May 3, MARTHA.
MAX MARETZEK........Director and Conductor.

ACADEMY HALL.—No. 663 Broadway, [illegible] TO-DAY IS THE LAST BUT ONE OF GENERAL TOM THUMB in New-York. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVENING at 7½, [illegible] DR. VALENTINE, in his Comic Parlor Entertainment. [illegible] the REAL ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB [illegible] GENERAL TOM THUMB [illegible]

HIAWATHA IN DODWORTH'S SALOON.—TWENTY-THIRD RECITATION. [illegible] (Friday) EVENING, May 2. [illegible]

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—[illegible] SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, May 3, [illegible] THE MARBLE HEART. [illegible]

BROADWAY THEATER.—[illegible] PADDY CAREY. [illegible] WIDOW BEDOTT. [illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATER.—[illegible] THIS EVENING, May 2, 1856, will be presented Knowles' fine Play of THE WIFE. [illegible]

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATER, BROADWAY. [illegible] MARBLE HEART. [illegible]

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET.—FRIDAY—[illegible] THE EVIL GENIUS. [illegible] JOHN JONES. [illegible] ABON HASSAN, or THE DEAD ALIVE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—THIS EVENING, May 2, [illegible] THE IDIOT OF THE SHANNON. [illegible] THE FOUR LOVERS. [illegible] THE OURANG OUTANG. [illegible] THE ANGEL OF THE ATTIC.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LAST TWO DAYS of [illegible] UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, [illegible] THIS (Friday) EVENING, [illegible] PANORAMIC DIORAMA. [illegible] the LARGEST WOMAN ALIVE, [illegible] DEN OF LIONS [illegible]

BUNKER HILL.—The citizens of Brooklyn are respectfully informed that an interesting Moving Diorama of the Battle of BUNKER HILL and CONFLAGRATION OF CHARLESTOWN is exhibiting for a short time at the City Central Hall, [illegible] EVERY EVENING, [illegible] and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. [illegible]

THE GRAND OPERA, LA SPIA—Composed by Signor ARDITI, [illegible] JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 300 Broadway; HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway; and DESCOMBE'S Music Store, No. 700 Broadway. [illegible]

WILL CLOSE.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Thirty-first Annual Exhibition of Original Works by living artists, now open daily at No. 663 Broadway, will close on SATURDAY NIGHT, May 3. By order of the Council. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

MISS KATE COMSTOCK—Has the pleasure of announcing to her friends and acquaintances her SECOND CONCERT—to take place on TUESDAY, May 6, at the Brooklyn Athenæum. Tickets 50 cents. [illegible]

MAY DAY.—FLORAL FESTIVAL AT THE [illegible] ACADEMY, [illegible] WILLIAMSBURGH. [illegible] AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—Floats, trees, seeds, Chinese [illegible]

J. R. BROWN—Will resume his Dramatic and Poetic Readings, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, FRIDAY EVENING, May 2. [illegible] "Hiawatha." [illegible]

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest [illegible]

STRANGERS IN NEW-YORK [illegible]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—[illegible]

GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION.—[illegible]

THE EVIL GENIUS.—A new Comedy at BURTON'S [illegible]

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.
[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible] FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL [illegible] apply [illegible] No. 102 East 31st-st.

[illegible] FOR SALE [illegible] modern improvements. Inquire of WILLIAM EYRE or JOHN W. FIELDS [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J. [illegible] Near churches, public and private schools and railroad depot. One hour distant from New-York, and six trains daily. Apply to WILLIAM [illegible], Bloomfield, N. J.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class three-story [illegible] brick house No. [illegible] West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., three rooms deep, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Apply at the house from 12 to 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Located on the Hudson River, 18 miles from the City Hall, and [illegible] walk from the Hudson River Railroad [illegible] The ground is about 400 feet [illegible] laid out. The house is large, [illegible] and contains all the modern improvements [illegible] for a Winter as well as a Summer residence [illegible] Convenient outbuildings [illegible] Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR RENT.—Situated at Bloomfield, New-Jersey, 12 miles by railroad from New-York. The house is large [illegible] beautifully situated, fronting the street. The premises contain 2 acres of land, divided into orchard and garden; a pleasant residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. For terms, which will be made easy, apply to BENJ. CHURCH, No. 45 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—To let or exchange, in the pleasant village of Sharon, Conn., four hours from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, containing [illegible] rooms, a barn and carriage house, rich garden with fruit. Rent $250, furnished $350. Apply to GOULD & ELLIOT, No. 86 Vesey-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 60 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT TARRYTOWN.—A very handsome cottage, with ten rooms, a good well of water, a good carriage-house, &c., about half an acre of ground, nicely shaded with large trees; situated on high ground; about ten minutes' walk from Dépôt; a very fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Price $4,000.
JOSIAH O. FOWLER, Tarrytown.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—On the Hudson River, at Fishkill, with a fine river view, near the railroad station, house nearly new, modern style, 8 rooms; lot contains ¾ of an acre. Good garden, barn, &c., in good repair. Very desirable and convenient for a gentleman doing business in the City. Price $4,000. Inquire of JOHN OWEN, No. [illegible] Wall-st., N. Y.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 13 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—For sale, 17 acres of land, beautifully situated, within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad station, Post-Office, churches, &c. It will be sold together, or divided to suit purchasers, and is decidedly the most desirable unimproved property in the township. Apply to
H. A. HOWE, No. 18 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK.—Half an hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; the grounds contain about three acres and are handsomely laid out. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, flowers, [illegible] Also, a fine grove of trees in front of the house. Good boating and fishing in the neighborhood. Two-thirds of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of
[illegible] & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—[illegible] situated on the west bank of Cayuga Lake, eight miles from Ithaca, N. Y. All kinds of fruit trees on the place, &c., &c. Price $8,000, cost $12,000; location [illegible] healthy in the State. Inquire in paper-store No. 207 Grand-st., corner of Suffolk, where plan can be seen, or of THOMAS JONES, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Near the Bath House, Long Island, [illegible] residence of Rev. Isaac P. Labagh, commanding a view of the ocean, and consisting of 22 acres of highly cultivated land, with a double house, barn and other outbuildings and a great variety of fruit trees and a choice [illegible] shrubbery. Inquire of JACOB CARPENTER, No. [illegible] Chambers-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Flushing, L. I., consisting of a new [illegible] Gothic cottage and highly ornamented grounds, situated on the main avenue, near the Ladies' Seminary, will be sold or exchanged for City property.
R. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—The property known as the John-st. M. E. Church, on the westerly side of John-st., between Nassau and William sts., about 42 feet front by 86 feet deep, more or less. Party walls; title [illegible] Apply to BENJ. W. BENSON, Beekman [illegible] or SEELY BROWN, [illegible] Wall-st.

[illegible] N. Y. STATE KANSAS COMMITTEE, No. 422 Broadway, ALBANY, April 12, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK STATE KANSAS COMMITTEE are happy to announce to the friends of "Freedom in Kansas," that the Company organized [illegible] started, as proposed, on the 16th inst. for that Territory. They take with them the hearty good wishes and earnest sympathies of multitudes now looking with interest to the issue of the struggle there going on between Freedom and Slavery.

They are expecting to form a settlement in one of the most delightful portions of the Territory, around which [illegible] thousands who are preparing to follow them from this State.

Another company will leave Albany, by way of the New-York Central Railroad, on the morning of the 14th of May. Accommodations will also be [illegible] as much sooner as (in the judgment of the Committee) a sufficient number [illegible] readiness to go.

All persons desiring to enjoy the facilities afforded by this Committee, are requested to send their names to the Secretary immediately, stating their occupation, whether married or single, post-office address, and whether they have the means of support for a length of time after reaching their destination.

The Committee will require satisfactory evidence of their intention to become bona fide residents of Kansas.

The Committee have resolved to furnish first-class tickets to such persons, not exceeding the number of fifty, at [illegible] each, from Albany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester to Kansas City, including board from St. Louis. Children between the ages of four and twelve years at half price. [illegible] should be sent without delay to insure a ticket in the company.

Persons desiring to join the company need not hesitate to meet it at any of the points above-named, as the company will positively start from Albany by the 7 A. M. train, on the 14th day of May.

It is the intention of the State Kansas Aid Committee to make arrangements by which those going to Kansas may choose between first-class and emigrant tickets, and pay accordingly.

The Committee are desirous to hear from gentlemen that have money to invest in the establishment of mills and other machinery in the new settlements, as rare opportunities now offer of making a most profitable outlay.

The Committee are advised by recent letters from Lawrence that the Shawnee Reserve will be open for preemption claims in about two months. This reserve consists of over half a million of acres, and lies between Lawrence and the Missouri River, only six miles from Lawrence. Gen. S. C. POMEROY, of Kansas City, assures the Committee that the Shawnee Reserve is worth, on an average, at the present time, for farming purposes, the sum of ten dollars per acre. All adult occupants are entitled to preempt one hundred and sixty acres, to be paid for, at one dollar [illegible] per acre, when the same comes into market.

An office is opened at New-York at No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] for the purpose of organizing [illegible] in that City, by J. L. WILDE, Esq., a member of the State Committee, of whom all desirable information [illegible] GEORGE WALKER, Esq., General Superintendent of the "NEW-YORK KANSAS LEAGUE," will lend his aid and assistance to the efforts of Mr. WILDE. Hon. JOSEPH [illegible], of Utica, RUSSELL HIBBARD, Esq., of Syracuse, and D. R. ANTHONY, Esq., of Rochester, will give information in those cities.

Circulars will be sent gratis to persons desiring information on the subject of emigration to Kansas.

All letters sent to the Committee should be addressed to the Secretary, and all subscriptions in aid of the enterprise to C. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., Treasurer, Albany.

BRADFORD R. WOOD, President.
R. H. VAN DYCK, } Vice-Presidents.
M. McGOWAN, }
WILLIAM BARNES, Secretary.

THROG'S NECK.—FOR SALE—An ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, having an extensive water front, situated on a bluff, commanding extensive and beautiful views of great variety. The place contains about seven acres, abundance of shade and ornamental trees, ground tastefully laid out, flower garden stocked with standard roses, plants, &c. For boating, bathing and fishing, the place is acknowledged to be one of the finest on the Sound. The mansion is in Gothic style, containing 22 rooms, with closets, bath-room, water-closets, large kitchen and laundry, stationary wash-tubs, ranges, hot and cold water throughout the house, furnace, observatory, piazza in front, front and back stairs. The out buildings consist of gardener's lodge, gardener's house, ice-house, stable, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE.—At very low prices, for cash or safe [illegible]—The new, first-class five-story store, 25 feet [illegible] corner Thames-st. and Trinity-place; [illegible] lots [illegible] village; 34 acres on the Railroad, New-Rochelle, [illegible] overlooking the village and Sound, [illegible] Apply to
JOHN R. PETERS, or JOHN BROUWER, No. 73 Wall-st.

THE MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR SALE—On the line of Railroad between New-[illegible] There are 20 acres of land under [illegible] of some 70 feet, overlooking [illegible] 8 or 10 inches of beautiful [illegible] Rahway, N. J., one mile from [illegible] by Railroad, from New-[illegible] 10 times each way daily. [illegible] WM. MANNING, [illegible]

[illegible] FOR SALE—AT [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the [illegible] mansion house, nearly new, handsomely furnished throughout; gardener's cottage, stables, horses, carriages, sailboats and everything complete for a gentleman's Summer residence, from 12 to 15 acres, water on three sides. Price $[illegible]. Terms easy. Apply to GEO. W. [illegible], 24 William-st., New-York.

SELECT LOTS FOR SALE.—On Murray Hill and 5th-av.; 7 lots northwest corner of 39th-st. and 5th-av.; 2 do. on southwest corner of same; 4 inside lots, with one in rear, at a bargain, on east side, between 37th and 38th sts. Also, a 5th-av. corner on 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 36th, 37th and 38th sts. By E. G. PIERCE, No. 18 William-st.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE.—On the east side of 7th-av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 49th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of first-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 178 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

BUILDING MATERIALS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Consisting of brown-stone sills, lintels, doors, windows, &c., contained in houses Nos. 46 and 48 Barclay-st. Apply to T. S. WALL, Architect, No. 89 Nassau-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

MONKEY FOR SALE.—A very nice and tame young monkey. No. 238 7th-av., corner of 31st-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A large and commodious house, surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, between 80th and 81st sts. and between 1st and 2d avs., commanding a fine view of Long Island and East River; an excellent well of pure water. The grounds will be kept in fine order, with shrubs and flowering plants. Apply to WILLIAM CARR, gardener, No. 261 East 81st-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT YORKVILLE—At reduced rents.—Two very pretty and convenient 3 story houses with verandas in front on north side of 86th-st., near 4th av.; the street is regulated, graded and lighted and being 100 feet wide and high ground, renders the location healthy and desirable. Rents reduced from $300 to $250. Apply to SILLECK & BUCK, 86th-st., near the above.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND TO LET.—A convenient and admirably located house in 79th-st., situated in the centre of 8 lots of ground, handsomely embellished with fruit and ornamental trees, and within three minutes' walk of two City railroads. Will be let cheap. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 4[illegible]6 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—Very low, and will be put in complete order and repair, viz.: The hotel corner of Broome and Elm sts. and near Broadway. Also, the handsome house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., rent $1,000. Also, the similar house, No 126 Hammond-st., rent $650. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET.—The large and commodious mansion house with 20 lots of ground attached, situated on 89th-st., between avenue A and 1st-av., overlooking Hurlgate, and easy of access by the 2d-avenue Railroad. Is suitable for a boarding-house. Apply to
CHAUNCY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET ON BERGEN HEIGHTS—Near the Ferry.—Two fine houses, on omnibus route; pure air and water; view unsurpassed; churches and schools. Rent $[illegible]. Apply at the office of the *Daily Telegraph*, No 21 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HOUSES TO LET.—The new and desirable 3-story brick dwellings, Nos. 107 and 109 West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. They have all the modern conveniences, and will be rented low to desirable tenants. Apply to RIPLEY & JUDSON, No. 68 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—Rent $650; to respectable parties, house well worth $800, four stories, English basement, with all the improvements, No. 113 East 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire of R. GIBBINS, No. 173 West 40th-st., near 8th-av.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from dépôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. R. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to
DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 193 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Location No. 61 Hicks-st., on the heights, and is very desirable; may be seen between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. Inquire of L. EAMES, No. 66 Hicks-st., or of C. E. ADAMS, No. 62 Liberty-st., New-York. Rent $450.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3-story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—No. 373 Pacific-st., near Bond, at very low rent. Apply on the premises or to J. R. SCHUYLER, No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story basement brick house, 20 feet wide, No. 53 East 24th-st.; has gas, hot and cold bath, range, &c. Rent $650. Inquire on the premises, or of H. C. CADY, No. 29 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT BATH, L. I.—Three first-class houses fronting on the water, complete in every respect; stables, &c. Apply to ARCH & YOUNG, No. 146 Broadway, or to Mrs. WANGER, Bath, L. I.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A very superior first-class four-story and basement brick house on East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square and finished off inside in the most elegant manner, with solid oak blinds, speaking tubes, bells, hot, cold and shower baths, heater, dumb waiters, water closets, range, bronze chandeliers in the parlors, with cut-glass globes, bronze figures with side lights, lower hall tiled, &c., and is in perfect order. The house is furnished in a superior manner, and includes furniture of the most costly description and in excellent condition; in fact, the house is all that a gentleman of taste can desire, as it is pronounced to be the most complete establishment in this City. Nearly all the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the title is unquestionable. First-class Railroad Bonds will be taken in exchange. If not sold, it will be let to a responsible party for a term of years from May 1. For cards of admission to view the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

WILLIAMSBURG.—TO RENT—The upper part of the house No. 58 South 6th-st., convenient to all the ferries; will be let to a small family at a low rent. Five or six rooms, with back basement. Apply on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS TO LET—Suitable for one or two respectable families, containing ten rooms, viz.: Bath room, water closet and gas, parlor, two bedrooms and kitchen on the right, same on the left. Rent, $[illegible]. Apply to J. EASTON, No. 860 Hudson-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—Pleasantly situated, No. 375 Pacific, near Bond-st. The house is very handsomely furnished. Rent, to a good tenant, $600. Apply at No. 373 Pacific-st., or J. R. SCHUYLER, No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO RENT—In 23d-st., near 4th-av., newly painted and frescoed, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order, to a private family only, for a year or term of years. Address Box No. 1,551, New-York Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A nice three-story brick house not far from City Hall, to a small family for $650. Best of references required. Inquire at No. 15 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—No. 185 Spring-st., near Broadway.
Fixtures complete, with immediate possession. A first-rate stand.
Apply at No. 197 Spring-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Audubon Park, near Hudson River Railroad Dépôt at 152d-st.; house contains 15 rooms, stable, ice-house, fine garden and ground attached; neighborhood very delightful and healthy. Possession immediately. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or to W. HASTINGS, No. 75 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Fairmount, near Upper Morrisania, Westchester County; beautifully situated, commanding a view of the North and East Rivers; fine garden, grafted fruit, grapes, &c. Unsurpassed for health. Terms low.
E. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st.

COTTAGES TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—Two neat, comfortable and convenient cottages, containing parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar and four bedrooms, with garden attached, and excellent water privileges, pleasantly located within ten minutes' walk of steamboat landing, a desirable place for a Summer residence. Rent $150 each. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., or of Dr. MUNDY, at Factoryville, first landing this side of Port Richmond.

COTTAGE TO LET—With kitchen, carriage house, and about three acres of ground, garden, grapes, and every variety of fruit and berries in profusion; healthily and beautifully located at Yonkers, 8 or 10 minutes' walk from the Railroad Dépôt and steamboat wharf. Possession given immediately. For particulars, address New-York Post-Office, Box No. 1,796.

COTTAGE TO LET—At Newtown, L. I. New two story cottage house and wagonhouse—well of good water by the door, with seven lots of around, all in good order, with picket fence, within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Dépôt running from Flushing to Hunter's Point. Inquire No. 237 Delancey-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET.—For sale or exchange, three cottage houses, with gardens attached, ready for immediate occupation at Astoria, L. Island. Rent very low to good tenants, $[illegible], $[illegible] and $[illegible]. Apply for particulars to H. L. RIKER, No. 159 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—Near the upper steamboat landing from Peck-slip. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, No. 2[illegible] Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—In People's Bank Building, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., suitable for professional men, artists, architects and real estate brokers. The offices are very superior, and rent low. Apply at the Bank.

OFFICES TO LET—Now in complete order, in the premises 18 William-st., next door to the Corn Exchange Bank. The first floor is suitable for insurance, railroad and real estate offices. The upper rooms for brokers or lawyers. By E. G. PIERCE, No. 18 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET—Irving Savings' Bank Building, No. 96 Warren-st., suitable for lawyers or professional men. Rent low. Inquire of V. L. BURTON, Secretary.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

TO LET.

$250—HOUSES TO LET.—A fine 3-story [illegible] brick dwellings, pleasantly situated at junction of Broadway and 9th-av. Healthy, accessible by cars and stages at six cents fare. Nothing so low for money on this Island. Inquire of HERDMAN & OSBORNE, corner Bowery and Canal, or to PUGSLEY & RAYNOR, corner 66th-st. and Broadway.

WAREROOMS TO LET—No. 449 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas Hotel, two large rooms on the first floor, 100 feet deep by 25 feet, suitable for a piano-forte wareroom or millinery business. Possession given immediately. Inquire of H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling and 3 lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A first-class two-story house and wing on Ovington-av., Bay Ridge, two minutes' walk from the termination of the Brooklyn 3d-av. Railroad, together with large vegetable and ornamental garden, and neat and commodious stable and carriage house. Location perfectly unsurpassed, fine view of the bay and river. Rent $[illegible]. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO RENT IN WASHINGTONVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A new and desirable cottage dwelling-house, carriage-house, and large garden, all in good order, 100 rods from the Dépôt in Washingtonville, on the Newburg Branch Railroad, the cars running to and from New-York daily. For particulars, inquire of
JOHN JAQUES.

LOTS TO LET—At the foot of 3d-st., near the water—two lots of ground dry and pleasant; a good location for a business or for storage. Inquire at the yard.

NO. 779 BROADWAY TO LET—The upper part of No. 779 Broadway, now occupied by the Manhattan Club. The floor over the store is about 80 feet deep with lofty ceiling and well lighted, and being in one of the best retail business blocks in Broadway, would be a very desirable location for a milliner, dressmaker, tailor, or a daguerrean gallery. Apply to Mr. JAMES RONALDSON, in the store.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The third and fourth floors and basement on rear of No. 142 Grand-st.; also second and third floors of rear of No. 160 Elm-st., all communicating. The first rooms are 20x35, the second 46x34—all excellently lighted. Being situated only one block from Broadway, in the centre of the City, it is admirably adapted for any light business. For information, apply to No. 96 Thompson-st., or No. 142 Grand.

PART OF A NEARLY NEW—Three-story brick house to let, in complete order, to a small and respectable family; has three rooms on the second floor—the front a large parlor with marble mantels, closets attached; one room on third floor, a handsome front basement, with marble mantel, gas, Croton water, cellar and every convenience. Apply at No. 205 West 31st-st.

BRICK HOUSE TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—In Warren-st., between Sussex and Morris; water and gas, court-yard in front, five minutes' walk from the ferry. Rent $362. Apply to JAS. K. MORGAN, No. 89 Grand-st., Jersey City, or No. 192 Greenwich-st., corner of Fulton, New-York.

THREE DESIRABLE FLOORS TO LET—In new house No. 156 East 40th-st., between 3d and 3d avs., containing four large rooms on each floor. Rent $8 50 and $7 50 per month. Croton water on each floor. Apply on the premises of A. DAVIS.

25 MAIDEN-LANE—TO LET—A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an Importer of Watches, a Manufacturer of Jewelry, or a Dealer in Fancy Goods. It has one of Herring's best Fire Proof Safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises of A. MORTON & CO.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 57th-st. and 1st-av., New-York. JOHN S. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A large well-furnished room, having gas, commodious closet, supplied with Croton water, bath-room, &c., adjoining; also, two single rooms to let, in the new and private residence, No. 47 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. None but persons of high respectability need apply.

OIL FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—Consisting of Kettles, Presses, &c. A good chance for any one wishing to commence the Lard Oil business. Apply to RICHARD BULLWINKLE, at the Lime Yard foot of Rivington-st., East River.

ROOMS TO LET.—Suites of furnished rooms can be obtained upon immediate application, in the house northeast corner of Broadway and 9th-st. The location will be found convenient, agreeable and lively, and every thing will be done to make the house attractive and desirable.

STORE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The store and basement of No. 186 Fulton-av. Apply to No. 173 Atlantic, corner Clinton-st., or No. 72 Wall-st., from 12 to 4 o'clock. JOHN D. COCKS.

STORE TO LET.—On the corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av.; splendid location for business; rent low, for one or more years. Apply immediately to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. 78 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

STORE TO LET.—Five-story store, No. 397 West. Immediate possession given. Inquire of G. D. CRAGIN, No. 166 Broad-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre, corner of Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 156 Cliff-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—By M. GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A 5-story building, covering 2 lots, 25x100 feet each, to be well lighted—built for mechanical purposes—steam engine, &c., &c. Any one disposed to erect such a building in the vicinity of Broadway, either side, from Reade to Canal-sts., at a fair per centage on the amount invested, ample security given, may address D. M. L., care of Ivison & Phinney, No. 321 Broadway.

BOUNTY LANDS.

KANSAS LANDS.—The subscribers have made arrangements with a party experienced in the Western Land business, and particularly well informed respecting Kansas, having spent the last three years there, by which they are enabled to offer unusual facilities for locating Land Warrants. The sales will take place in June or July next, when all lands not sold may be secured by means of Land Warrants at less than the Government price. Our Agent will in all cases go upon the lands in person, and will furnish satisfactory descriptions and general information as to the location, &c.
For terms, apply at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land Agency attended to. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; R. J. WOOLSEY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Located in Northern and Western Iowa, by EGBERT BAGG, General Land Agent, Fort Dodge, Iowa. Orders may be left with M. D. BAGG, No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York. Warrants wanted.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDS—For the field and kitchen garden, of all varieties and of the best quality; also, Flower Seeds—a fine assortment.
SEED POTATOES—Of several choice varieties.
Seed OATS of several choice varieties.
Seed SPRING WHEAT of several choice varieties.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PLOWS—Harrows, Seed-sowers, Rollers, Cultivators, Carts, Wagons, Mowing and Reaping Machines, together with the LARGEST AND BEST assortment of Agricultural Implements to be found in the United States.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

SOUTH AMERICAN GUANO.—A supply of this valuable guano on hand and now ready for delivery at the lowest rates. Also, bone dust and superphosphate of lime of the most approved brands.
WM. POST, Sole Agent,
No. 136 Front-st., New-York.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government weight [illegible]
[illegible] GUANO—Containing large proportions [illegible] and free phosphoric acid, in bags of [illegible]
R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S BAY GUANO—In iron-bound casks of 300 pounds and upwards each.
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—Bone dust, ta-feu, Poudrette and other fertilizers.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
[illegible] GUANO, (by late [illegible])
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.
Packages of smaller size [illegible] of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME—100 tons, (Hoyt's brand,) for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Transplanting and Garden Spades, Forks, Hoes, Trowels, Hand-Plows and Cultivators, Hedge-Shears, Pruning-Shears and Scissors, &c. A large assortment.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME—100 tons (Mildreth's brand) for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

IRISH POTATOES FOR SALE.—Apply [illegible] ABRM. BELL'S SONS, No. 36 Park-row.

SODA WATER APPARATUS.—The only [illegible] Patent [illegible] in the United States. [illegible]
WM. GEE, No. 59 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP.—The subscriber will give his personal attention to ladies or gentlemen who desire to excel in the art of penmanship. His rooms are pleasant and secluded. Apply at No. [illegible] Broadway.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil, than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher.—WM. C. BRYANT.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than it is generally considered, and Mr. GOLDSMITH may very well claim to be considered at its head.

From the Home Journal, June 26, 1852.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose preëminence is so decided, that no one calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH is just that indisputably preëminent person and recognized head of the profession.

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING-HOUSE.—At WARWICK, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Summer Term will commence on MONDAY, May 12. The Institute includes a male and Female Department, and Instruction will be given in the English, Classical and ornamental branches of Education.
RATES OF TUITION.—Board and Tuition in English branches, for one term of 11 weeks, $36; do. for one year, $160. Circulars furnished on application to the Secretary. JAS. B. WHEELER, President.
W. L. [illegible], Secretary.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—Is a first-class Seminary, under the best influences, in which parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished and thorough education. Music, French and drawing are each the charge of a family teacher. Terms for junior pupils $150 per annum. Circulars may be had from Mr. COLEMAN, Astor House, or Mr. BROWN, No. 605 Broadway.

GOSHEN YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.—The next term of this Boarding and Day School will commence on Wednesday, April 30. This School is accessible from the City in about two hours by the New-York and Erie Railroad. Circulars, giving full particulars may be had at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, and of the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M., Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A select family boarding school for boys at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. The Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Circulars may be found at the bookstores of T. J. CROWEN, No. 699; Messrs. APPLETON, STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 637 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

ASHLAND HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The 30th semi-annual session will begin the 1st Tuesday in May. Persons who are looking around for a matter-of-fact sort of school, which is as good as schools generally are, where Principal and Teachers aim to be faithful and successful, will be furnished with a circular and particulars, on application to DAVID A. FRAME.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate, aided by efficient teachers. Accommodations quite superior. Gymnastics, military exercises and fencing daily. Circulars or an interview may be had at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 25 BOYS, PROSPECT HILL—Near Middletown, Conn., begins its next session May 5. Terms, $160 per session.
E. W. BECKWITH, Principal.
REFERENCE—J. WILLIAMS, No. 81 Cortlandt-st., HANMER & HORTON, No. 44 Division-st., New-York.

MISSES MEEKER—Having removed from No. 100 Waverly-place, will reopen their school on Monday, April 28, at No. 59 West 37th-st., where they solicit the continued patronage of the public. Circulars may be obtained at their residence, and at the store of ROBERT CARTER & BROTHER, No. 285 Broadway.

MISS STEELE'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 5 East 30th-st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE—A Boarding School for Boys, at Freehold, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. Summer Session commences May 7, 1856. For Circulars, apply to OLNER R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 705 Greenwich-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND MUSIC.—Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Premium Grand and Square Pianos and Æolians, with entire iron frame, curve scale, patent suspension bridge, which are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone, for sale, wholesale and retail, at manufacturers' prices. Price $250 to $1,000.

"Model Melodeons" and "Harmoniums," with new improvements, by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, superior to any now before the public, highly recommended by the best musicians. Dealers supplied at factory prices.

Second-hand Pianos at $25, $45, $55, $75 and $100. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. New Music published daily. Music sent by mail free of postage.
S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER, Manufacturer of the celebrated "Modern Improved Piano-fortes," invites all lovers of music to call and test the quality of his instruments, which have become so celebrated, and the demand so great, that he has enlarged his facilities for manufacturing and will keep on hand and for sale, at the lowest factory prices, the most beautiful as well as durable Piano ever made in the United States, fully warranted by the manufacturer. Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.
A NEW TRIUMPH.
We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS THIS WEEK ONLY—Superior piano-fortes by the first City makers, in beautiful rosewood cases, a variety of styles, all new and fully warranted. Prices from $150 to $250 for instruments worth $300 and $400. Sold to close the concern. The building to rent, No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.
W. OSBORN & CO.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH—40 excellent second-hand pianos of 6, 6½ and 7 octaves, rosewood and mahogany at prices $30, $35, $55, $60, $60, $75, $80, $100, $115, $130 and $140; superior new pianos from $150 to $500. Pianos tuned, taken in exchange or bought for cash at No. 102 26th-st., near 6th-av.
R. GONZALES.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES FOR HIRE OR FOR SALE—At WALKER'S Warerooms, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st., at prices varying from $50 to $150. Also, a large stock of new PIANOS, of superior quality, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Are on the cor. of Canal-st. and Broadway (up stairs). A large assortment on hand to rent or for sale by paying monthly installments. Excellent melodeons at No. 419 Broadway, cor. of Canal-st. H. E. MATHEWS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—A. W. Ladd & Co's Paris premium pianos, Carhart & Needham's melodeons; 7-octave pianos, with full iron frame, for $250, 6¾-octave for $225; grand and boudoir pianos. Pianos to rent and for sale, on monthly installments, at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to Bacon & Raven, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

REMOVAL.

HAUENDAHL & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS,
Have removed from No. 26 Broad-st., to No. 201 Fulton-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—REMOVAL OF DR. BARROW, American representative of Triesemar, to No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. See advertisement in another part of the paper.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, has removed his place of business from No. 12 Maiden-lane to No. 66 Nassau-st., between John-st. and Maiden-lane, and will continue his business as heretofore.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

HENRY DAVENPORT—Manufacturer and dealer in Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Goods, has removed from No. 265 to No. 557 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

REMOVAL.—The office of PHILIP SPEYEN & CO. has been removed from No. 62 Broad-st. to No. 73 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—WRIGHT, GILLETT & RAWSON, Produce and Commission merchants, have removed from No. 9 South-st., to No. 1 Front-st.

REMOVAL.—WILSON G. HUNT & CO. have removed from the corner of Maiden-lane and William-st. to the corner of Park-place and Church-st.

DOCTOR JOHN H. GRISCOM—Has removed to No. 42 East 20th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

REMOVAL.—EDWARD F. DEAN, Cotton Broker, to No. 130 Pearl-st. New-York, May 1, 1856.

REMOVAL.—COLES, HODGES & WEEKS have removed from No. 63 Water-st. to No. 36 Broadway.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK—Has removed his office to No. 16 Broadway.

THE HANOVER BANK—IS REMOVED to No. 6 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The business heretofore carried on by the subscribers under the firm of A. G. BAGLEY & CO., and BAGLEY, HOUGHTON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—Mr. ALBERT G. BAGLEY retiring. Mr. H. H. HOUGHTON is alone authorized to use the firm names in liquidation.
A. G. BAGLEY.
H. H. HOUGHTON.
C. F. NEWTON.
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—H. H. HOUGHTON, having purchased the interest of Mr. A. G. BAGLEY in the stock and manufactory of the above firms, has associated with him CHARLES F. NEWTON, and will continue the manufacturing and selling of gold pens, and gold and silver pencil and pen cases, under A. G. BAGLEY's patents, under the firm name of H. H. HOUGHTON & CO., No. 1 Maiden-lane.
H. H. HOUGHTON.
CHAS. F. NEWTON.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 18, 1856.

Having sold to Mr. H. H. HOUGHTON the right to the exclusive of use of my patents, for the manufacture of the celebrated extension cases, together with all the knowledge requisite for the production of my inimitable pens, I would bespeak for the above firm the same favors that have been shown to me for the past seventeen years.
A. G. BAGLEY.

CARD.—The undersigned will discontinue (about 10th May) the manufacture of Candy, which will in future be carried on by RIDLEY & Co., at the corner of Chambers and Hudson-streets. The Parties composing the new Firm have all been employed in this branch of the establishment, from 16 to 42 years, and, for a few years past, have had almost the exclusive management of this department of our business. R. L. & A. STUART.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The Subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the Firm of RIDLEY & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing Candy, &c., at the cor. of Chambers and Hudson-sts., New-York.
ROBERT A. RIDLEY, JOHN W. LINSTED,
WM. A. HAUGHTON, JOHN P. POLLOCK,
WM. KENNEDY, WM. A. FRITZ,
WM. FORCE.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of CHARLES H. LYON & BROTHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.
CHARLES H. LYON,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856. WILLIAM P. LYON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, under the firm of LYON & RAYNOR, for the manufacturing and selling of Envelopes, Writing Papers, &c., and will continue the business hitherto carried on by CHARLES H. LYON & BROTHER, at No. 25 Beekman-st. WILLIAM P. LYON,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856. SAMUEL RAYNOR.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—SAMUEL RAYNOR has this day associated with him TIMOTHY A. HOWE, late of the *Evening Post*, and J. MILTON FERRY, for several years with Messrs. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, who will continue the Bookselling and Publishing Business under the firm of RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY, at the Old Stand, established 1818, No. 76 Bowery.
SAMUEL RAYNOR,
TIMOTHY A. HOWE,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856. J. MILTON FERRY.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of T. KETCHAM & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.
T. KETCHAM,
May 1, 1856. LUDLOW PATTON.

LUDLOW PATTON has associated with himself A. B. HUTCHINSON and will continue the general Stock Commission business, under the firm of LUDLOW PATTON & CO., at No. 19 William-st., 2d floor.
LUDLOW PATTON,
May 1, 1856. A. B. HUTCHINSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm of KETCHAM & WILLIAMS for the transaction of a general Stock Commission business, and have taken the office lately occupied by T. KETCHAM & CO.
H. P. KETCHAM,
May 1, 1856. A. D. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of PEPOON & JENKINS, for the purpose of Negotiating Mercantile Paper and Loans, and have taken the office No. 33 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
FREDERICK H. PEPOON,
AUGUSTUS JENKINS.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of FISHER & KENNEDY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, A. KENNEDY, Jr., withdrawing therefrom.
F. FISHER,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1856. A. KENNEDY, Jr.

CHARLES W. WOLFE AND N. H. WOLFE, JR.—Are this day admitted members of our firm.
May 1, 1856. N. H. WOLFE & CO.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY,
No. 536 Broadway, one door above Spring-st.
Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 84 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $35, imitation do. $20, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

M. W. KING & SON—Manufacturers of chairs especially adapted for invalids, also counting-house chairs, library chairs, chamber chairs, bed chairs, &c., No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER, manufactory and warerooms 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

RECLINING CHAIRS—Of every description, at M. W. KING & SON'S, No. 468 Broadway, and No. 109 Mercer-st.; also, invalid wheel chairs, chamber chairs, bed chairs, library chairs, office chairs, &c., &c.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is called to the great variety of chairs, for comfort and convenience, manufactured and for sale by M. W. KING & SON, No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE—ESTABLISHED IN 1821.—The largest and cheapest assortment in the State of New-York. Everything in the line found, including carpets, oil-cloths, &c. R. J. TODD, No. 88 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Invalids will find chairs that they can sit or lie in in any position, with ease and comfort, at the Chair Warerooms of M. W. KING & SON, No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LECTURE.—Mrs. M. L. LINFORD, founder of the Christian Home for Female Servants, will deliver a lecture in Hope Chapel, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 2. Subject—*The evils flowing from the abuses of the divine institution of marriage.* The fatal effects on husbands and wives, sons and daughters, innocent and unconscious children. The Church and the world. The married state represented as God intended and the world requires it. The objects and workings of the Christian Home will be explained at the close. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, for the benefit of the Institution, to be had at the door.

LECTURES ON THE PROGRESS OF THE PAPAL POWER.—At the request of an association of gentlemen in the upper part of the City, Rev. JOHN LORD will deliver a course of five lectures, on *The Progress of the Papal Power*, at the Hall of the Medical College, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. First Lecture on MONDAY EVENING, May 5, at 8 P. M. Subsequent lectures on the following Thursdays and Mondays, May 8th, 12th, 15th and 19th. Tickets for the course $1; single admission 50 cents. For sale at the principal book and drug stores in the neighborhood, and at the Hall on the evenings of the lecture.

RUSSIA AND CONSTANTINOPLE.—Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—By request, Mr. WILLIAM G. DIX will lecture at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 2, upon the present relation of RUSSIA TO CONSTANTINOPLE. Tickets 25 cents each, for sale at the door. Lecture to begin at 8 o'clock.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY, New-York University, Washington-square. THURSDAY, May 1, at 8 o'clock P. M., Rev. Dr. RAPHALL, will read a paper on "*The Syrian Desert*," illustrated with Maps, Views, and Diagrams.

VETERANS OF 1812—Will meet at Headquarters (Riell's Old Star House, No. 62 Lispenard-st.) on FRIDAY, the 2d inst., at 7½ P. M. By order of
A. W. JONES, Lieut. Col. Comdg.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.
Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the keg, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.
For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,
MANNING & SQUIRE, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, April 2[illegible], 1856.—The CROTON RIVER BANK has this day filed, in this Office, a notice of the appointment of J. H. FROST, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE.—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card cases, &c. Business cards, bill heads, portraits, seals, books, drafts, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 6[illegible] Fulton-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO [illegible] per cent. Bonds. By
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. [illegible] William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & Co.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

WASHBURN & VANDERBURGH,
No. 17 William-st.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblentz,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Rome,
Antwerp,		Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Athens,	Dresden,	Madrid,	Seville,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madeira,	Smyrna,
	Frankfort-a-M.,	Malaga,	Stuttgart,
Baden-Baden,		Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Bale,	Geneva,	Manchester,	Stockholm,
Berlin,	Genoa,	Marseilles,	Strasburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mayence,	Toulouse,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Messina,	Trieste,
Bologna,	Havre,	Milan,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Moscow,	Venice,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Munich,	Vienna,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Montpellier,	Wiesbaden,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Naples,	Zurich.
Cadiz,	Leipsick,	Nice,	
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that books will be open for subscriptions for $800,000, the residue of the capital stock of THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, chartered by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, instant, from twelve to one o'clock of said day. By order of the directors.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.
J. LANSING [illegible], Secretary.
Dated, May 1, 1856.
The whole capital stock of the above Company is $800,000. Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by which the property purchased for the LONG DOCK COMPANY in New-Jersey, to be paid for by their capital stock, will be leased at a rent of 10 per cent. on its cost, with privilege of purchase; and such shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as desire it, and subscribe therefor, will receive a proportionate share of the stock of the Long Dock Company.

COLLECTIONS IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—Bills and notes payable in Canada, where the Bank of British North America has branches or agencies, and when Exchange is provided for, collected free of any charge whatever.
When payable without Exchange, the charge will be uniformly ½ per cent.
Drafts and credits granted and bills purchased and collected, on England, Ireland, Scotland, the British Provinces, in North America and Australia.
RICHARD BELL,
F. H. GRAIN,
No. 29 William-st., New-York.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in accordance with the requirements of the Charter and By-Laws of said Company.
[illegible], Secretary.
CHICAGO, Ill., April 28, 1856.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—An election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the President, No. [illegible] (rear building,) on TUESDAY, May 20. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 10th until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 21st. By order of the Board. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of the Company, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the hotel of [illegible], in the village of Jamaica, on SATURDAY, the [illegible] day of May next. The poll will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT STEELE, [illegible]
JAMAICA, April 8, 1856.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—[illegible] meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company No. 203 Broadway, New-York, [illegible] on MONDAY, the 5th day of May next, [illegible] By order of the Board of Directors.
R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad [illegible]
No. 1 Hanover-st., April [illegible]

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The next annual meeting of stockholders [illegible] will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of May next, at [illegible] A. M. J. R. BULKLEY, [illegible]

$30,000 TO INVEST—In purchasing bonds and mortgages, for small amounts [illegible] loans in moderate sums with ample security. E. G. PIERCE, No. 18 William-st.

COMMISSION AGENCY—No. 32 Pine-st., one of the best locations in the city. A few more articles will be taken, the best of references given, and returns made promptly. CLARK & ODE.

ADVANCES ON VESSELS—At sea or in port, made by JOHN S. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America. Drafts for £1 and upwards on the Royal Bank of Ireland always for sale.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

SABLE IRON WORKS.—CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, HORSE-SHOE IRON AND NAILRODS.—The undersigned, Agent for the manufacturers, offers for sale, on favorable terms, a full assortment of the above brand of Nails. Also, superior Horse-Shoe Iron and Nail Rods from the same works. Parcels for the West, of not less than five tons to one address, will be delivered, during the season of navigation at Rouse's Point, Troy, or Albany. MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. [illegible]

EAGLE CUT NAILS.—The subscribers, Agents of the Eagle Nail Company, are prepared to [illegible] for their Nails, to be delivered at New-York, Albany, Troy or Rouse's Point. From Rouse's Point they can be forwarded West via Ogdensburg Railroad at much less freight than by canal.
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st.

OLD COLONY NAILS AND SHOVELS.—As Agents for the Old Colony Iron Company, the subscribers are prepared to fill orders for their Nails at the lowest market rates.
Our assortment of Shovels, Spades and Scoops, comprises over 100 different kinds, a full stock of which we have on hand at our Warehouse, No. 32 Cliff-st.
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON.—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square from ⅝ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.
Agent Salisbury Iron Co.

GUTTAPERCHA EMBOSSING PRESS FOR SALE—English manufacture, and supposed to be the only one in the States of the same make—a very superior machine worked by hand for embossing gutta percha, or other purposes. Also a rolling mill, English make, capable of being heated by steam. Apply to NORMAN & DANIELS, No. 62 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, &c.—Wholesale and retail country dealers, sportsmen, farmers, and others, in want of fire-arms of any description, would do well to call at F. REYNOLDS', No. 27 Chatham-st., and No. 5 French's Hotel, opposite City Hall, and examine his large stock of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c. Agent for the United States for Starkey's gun-caps.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—Is one of the best brands in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agents of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

TO MACHINISTS, BLACKSMITHS, &c.—I have opened the store, [illegible] with a general assortment of iron and steel, and will cut to order the bar any length required. Bar, rods, hoop and sheet iron; cast, German and shear steel. [illegible]

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City, also house-furnishing articles of every description, for sale very low, by WILLIAM CLARK, No. 1 Courtlandt-st., and No. 462 Broadway.

HORSE SHOE AND WROUGHT NAILS—Manufactured by American Horse Nail Company, Providence, for sale by their agents,
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO.'S PIG IRON.—Cold blast, charcoal made, from [illegible] purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS AND SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—For car-wheels and work requiring great strength. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Very soft and fine, yet strong, [illegible] for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay horse, seven years old, nearly [illegible] expressly for the saddle, of beautiful [illegible] tion, and able to carry a heavy weight [illegible] in every respect. Inquire at this office.

HORSES FOR SALE.—[illegible] horses; also, one light wagon, harness, [illegible] Inquire of L. W. WINCHESTER, [illegible] No. 74 Broadway.

COAL.—I [illegible] stove or grate-size coal at a low price [illegible] dealer in [illegible] Orders, directed [illegible] Liberty-st., [illegible] yards, corner of Tenth and Greenwich sts., and Ninth and Greenwich sts. [illegible] corner of Greenwich and Rivington. Weight of coal guaranteed, and prices [illegible]
NAT. CLINTON.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhoea which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

ARE YOU SICK?—Then you can't be cured too soon. Don't delay until your complaint is incurable, and then mourn when it is too late. Four-fifths of all the diseases which people the church-yards, might be cured by AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, if taken in season. Don't go dragging through the Spring, faint, sleepy and listless, because your blood is loaded with bile. Don't wear the headache, heart-burn and their kindred disorders, because your stomach is foul. Don't parade yourself around the world, covered with Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing. Don't show yourself about, lean, haggard, all caved in, because your Stomach and Bowels need strengthening into healthy action. AYER'S PILLS set these things right, as surely as water quenches fire. They purify the body and blood, and restore their functions into healthy activity, which you can feel as quick as they are taken. They are the one great medical wonder of this age, recognized by all who know their virtues, and many thousands know them. Take the CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, and the PILLS for all derangements requiring a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN.—Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES—When the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 460 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth, $1 and 3 stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., 48 Reade-st., corner of 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

LADIES' HOSPITAL.—Mrs. W. H. MAXWELL would inform the ladies that she has invented and patented a new and valuable apparatus as a back-strengthener, to assist ladies in their confinement. Having had long experience and success, she would apprise ladies on the point of confinement that she will be happy to afford a comfortable home at her residence, where they can have the best medical treatment and most motherly care and nursing. No. 34 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cure. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

TO PRINTERS.

PRINTERS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—WHITNEY & JOCELYN'S New-York Wood Engraving and Electrotype Establishment, Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st. Perfect Electrotypes guaranteed. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Entire new arrangements, with most complete facilities for jobbing. Cheap! Good! Prompt! Call?

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FIFTY POUNDS OF BAGGAGE FREE. Ten cents per pound on excess.—Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. Through for California *via* Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on MONDAY, May 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship ILLINOIS, Captain CHARLES S. BOGGS, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship SONORA, R. WHITING, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

Freight to Aspinwall 70 cents per cubic foot, or 1½ cents per pound, prepaid. And no freight will be received after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

DIVIDENDS.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE IN THIS CITY 1ST OF MAY NEXT, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid, on presentation of the proper coupons, at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox. ATWOOD & CO.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE IN THIS CITY first of May next on BONDS OF THE CITY OF WHEELING (6 per cent.) will be paid, on presentation of the proper coupons, at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st proximo.

ATWOOD & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, April 1, 1856, No. 18 William-st.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 25th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, April 25, 1856.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 26th to the 1st proximo.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

No. 308 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of Clark's Patent Steam and Fire Regulator Company have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th of April to May 1.

E. R. PRATT, Secretary and Treasurer.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS, AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The interest Coupons on the second mortgage Bonds of these railroads, maturing on the 1st of May next, will be paid at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the BOWERY BANK have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 9th, inclusive. Per order.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due 1st May next, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, April [illegible], 1856.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds, due 1st May next, will be paid on and after that date at the office No. 69 Wall-st.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KERR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators of said deceased, at the office of JOHN M. KERR, No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next. Dated April 24, 1856.

JOHN M. KERR,
DAVID LATOURETTE, Jr.,
Administrators of William Kerr, deceased.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 69 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The rare medicinal virtues and astonishing efficacy of this valuable preparation is immediately evidenced in cases where an impoverished and diseased condition of the blood causes eruptions, blotches and sores to break out upon the surface of the body. Its operation is speedy, while its effects are permanent, healing and removing. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes [illegible]

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

Dr. BARROW Removed to No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by D. BARROW, No 157 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway,) New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE, FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHOEA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhoea to be brought which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the Drug store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at No. 10 Astor House, and at No. 186 Fulton-st., corner of William.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. [illegible]

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York .... Wednesday, April 16.
CAMBRIA, Brownless, leave Boston .... Wednesday, April 23.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York .... Wednesday, April 30.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston .... Wednesday, May 7.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York .... Wednesday, May 14.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston .... Wednesday, May 21.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 3, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of Passage—First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, May 1. For freight or passage, apply to M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail May 31.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH...Saturday, 17th of May, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company.

ETNA, Capt Miller. EMEU, Capt Small.
JURA, Captain Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle wheel,) Capt. Brownless.

Their cabin accommodations and staterooms for first-class passengers are equal to those of any steamship afloat.

Passage money, first cabin, $100—Provisions and steward's fee included; wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.

For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NORTH STAR will leave New-York on SATURDAY, May 10, for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. For passage or freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, May 3, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer AUGUSTA, THOS. LYON, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, May 7.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, May 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, N. R. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage fare (including state-room) to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—ACCOMMODATION LINE FOR NORWALK AND ROCKY NECK.—The steamer NORWALK, Capt. GEO. T. ROBERTSON, will leave pier east side Catharine-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; leaving South Norwalk 7 o'clock A. M., fare 50 cents; leaving Rocky Neck 8¼, fare 38 cents. Freight taken at reasonable rates, and forwarded to destination; amount payable on delivery of the goods. All persons are forbid trusting any person or persons on account of said boat and her owners.

CHAS. McNEAL, Agent.

NEW-ORLEANS AND HAVANA.—The U. S. Mail steamer BLACK WARRIOR, Capt. J. W. SMITH, will commence receiving freight on THURSDAY, May 8, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, May 12 at 2 P. M., precisely, from her Pier, No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st. Freight for St. Louis goes through by this line in 15 days.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 12 Park-place.

NOTICE.—No bills of lading signed after steamer sails.

FOR HAVANA AND MOBILE.—On THURSDAY, May 1, from her pier, No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st. The favorite United States mail steamer QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander. Freight taken for New-Orleans, and forwarded from Mobile free of commissions. Companies' bills lading can be procured on board, or at the office of the Agents. No others signed. For Freight or Passage, apply to SMITH & PATRICK, Agents, No. 61 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

1856.
DAY BOAT
FOR
ALBANY,

Landing (each way) at Nyack, Grassy Point, Cozzen's Docks, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, and Coxsackie. MEALS SERVED ON BOARD. The favorite steamer

ARMENIA,

Capt. SMITH, will, on TUESDAY, May 6, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Canal and Spring sts., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

N. B.—A baggage master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free.

DAILY LINE FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—Touching at Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg and Milton. The fast steamer HERO, Capt. ANNING SMITH, leaves the pier foot of Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 o'clock A. M. Fare 75 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT—FROM Pier No. 15, foot of Liberty-st. Steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M. Steamer FRANCIS SKIDDY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 6, and SUNDAY at 5 P. M. For Freight or Passage, apply at the office on the wharf.

A. A. DYKEMAN, Agent.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposture. For sale by the manufacturers; also by

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.
Messrs. ISRAEL MINER & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.
Messrs. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 116 Fulton-st.

And by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 50 cents per can; $4 per dozen.

FIRE-KINDLER.—The American Patent Fire-Kindler lights your fire quickly and surely. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS RAILROAD LINE, composed of BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, and CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. [illegible]

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.—The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: [illegible]

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From April 21, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: [illegible]

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. SPRING ARRANGEMENT, commencing April 15, 1856. [illegible]

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. [illegible]

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c. *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. [illegible] For particulars see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, [illegible] Through in 50 minutes. Fare 20 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the WIDENING OF CLIFF-STREET, on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry sts., in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit: That the Supplemental Abstract of Estimate and Assessment of the Commissioners, in the above entitled matter, containing the names of the owners of the lots assessed, the numbers of such lots, as they appear on the maps of the said Commissioners, together with such maps and the amount of the assessment, whether for damage or benefit, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by the said Commissioners in making their Supplemental Report have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City and County of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern, there to remain for at least twenty days before the said Commissioners make their Supplemental Report to the said Supreme Court, at the time and place hereinafter mentioned. That the limits embraced by the Supplemental Abstract of Estimate and Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, fronting on both sides of Cliff-st., between Fulton-st. and a point 235 feet northerly of Frankfort-st.; both sides of Ferry-st., between Jacob and Pearl sts.; both sides of Beekman-st., between Gold and Pearl sts., as the same are laid out on the said map of the Commissioners. And we, the said Commissioners, do further give notice that our Supplemental Report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

GEORGE H. PURSER,
CHARLES D. MEAD, } Commissioners.
J. W. BOUCK,

New-York, April 28, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the WIDENING OF CLIFF STREET, on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry sts., in the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter, that the costs and charges incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, subsequent to the entering of a rule at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of November, 1855, referring back to the said Commissioners their report for revision and correction, will be taxed before one of the Justices of the said Supreme Court, at Chambers, in the City Hall, of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE H. PURSER,
CHARLES D. MEAD, } Commissioners.
J. W. BOUCK,

New-York, April 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—VINCENT H. FOX—Bolt manufacturer, has this day made an assignment of all his property to the undersigned. All debts must be paid to the undersigned or his order.

JOHN CAMERON, No. 3, Cliff-st.

New-York, April 29, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings.—ERNEST CAYLUS, JOHN DE RUYTER and C. F. VAN BLANKENSTEYN, Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN DE RUYTER, deceased, against JANE PETERS, OTIS T. PETERS, EMILY PETERS and WILLIAM C. AMERMAN. Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 133 Nassau-st. in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated March 28, 1856.

T. J. GLOVER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

N.B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 29th day of March, 1856.

T. J. GLOVER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ap4-law6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOOS BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of HOPKINS & CO., No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 7th day of February, 1856.

WILLIAM C. BAKER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given [illegible] JOHN WEST, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] WILLIAM T. HORN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—GEORGE W. COMSTOCK, survivor of GEORGE W. COMSTOCK and JOHN C. COMSTOCK, against A. ROY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To A. ROY—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York [illegible] THOS. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH TUCKERMAN against WILLIAM T. THOMPSON and BENJAMIN F. FRENCH.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To WILLIAM T. THOMPSON, the above named defendant: [illegible] WILLIAM G. RUSSEL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ap25-law6wF

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—JOSHUA TUTHILL against MARGARET CONAGHY and MARY E. CONAGHY, children of Robert Conaghy, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, and MARGARET CONAGHY, widow of said deceased.—Summons.—[illegible] JOHN P. ROLFE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KERR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased [illegible] JOHN M. KERR, DAVID LATOURETTE, Jr., Administrators of William Kerr, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, [illegible] ALFRED TOBIAS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, [illegible] ROLLIN SANFORD, Administrator.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Ill-Fated Ship, John Rutledge.

LIST OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW.

Below we give the names of the passengers and crew of the Liverpool and New-York packet-ship, John Rutledge, which was lost on the 20th of February last, by striking against an iceberg, off Newfoundland, and 140 persons perished. The only person saved was Thomas Nye, a seaman, who was picked up in an open boat, eight days after, by the [illegible]. Twelve persons, including [illegible], in the boat with Nye, perished of hunger and exposure.

The following is the list:

[illegible]

Whole number of passengers, [illegible]

Wonderful Escape of Eighty Passengers on the Harlem Railroad.

On Wednesday an accident occurred on the Harlem Railroad, near the station at Fordham's, which, it is difficult to believe, did not result in a great loss of life, and yet, strange to say, nobody was injured, although there were eighty persons on board the cars. As the passenger train was proceeding at the ordinary speed, one of the axles of the baggage car suddenly broke and the car was driven back on the first passenger car, which, in its turn, was forced upon the second passenger car; the floors and seats of these cars were ripped up [illegible]. The President of the Road, who was in the first car, met with a slight contusion, and the Conductor was slightly injured in the foot. These were all the injuries sustained, and they were trifling enough.

Small-Pox, Yellow Fever, and Measles.

Small-Pox continues to be developed among the emigrant passengers, who were landed at Quarantine from the Empire State. Twenty new cases have made their appearance since the passengers were landed, and many more are laboring under the premonitory symptoms. The ship is thoroughly cleansed, ventilated and fumigated under the direction of the health officer.

The brig *Franklin*, Mate PUTNAM, from Ponce, P. R., arrived at Quarantine on the 1st inst., having lost her Captain by Yellow Fever during the passage. The mate reports that the Fever and Small-Pox are prevailing at Ponce and St. Thomas. The ship *Saratoga*, Captain TRASK, arrived at Quarantine on the 1st inst. During the passage she buried at sea 14 persons, most of whom died of Measles of the most malignant type. Several of her seamen were sent on shore to the Seamen's Retreat Hospital.

Bills for the Mansell Investigation.

The Councilmen Committee on Police met yesterday at 4 P. M., to hear testimony as to the making up of the bills for services rendered in the MANSELL investigation. Statements were made by Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible], of the Council, and by Alderman BRIGGS and STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Wharves and Piers.

The Aldermanic Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, have decided to visit a number of piers and bulkheads, erected without consent, and a number of slips that are filling up rapidly and likely to cause great expense to the City.

Landing for Market Boats.

The Special Committee on Market Boats, investigated the subject of providing permanent landing places, and decided to report in favor of the foot of [illegible]-street and James'-slip.

Lecture on Russia and Constantinople.

By request of President KING, Rev. Drs. HIGBEE, VINTON, PRIME and PARKER, and others, Mr. [illegible] has consented to [illegible] at Clinton Hall, [illegible] on Friday evening, the 2d inst.

City Sprinklers.

The Sprinkling Machines exhibited by the Croton Aqueduct Committee, yesterday, did not operate satisfactorily. The stream thrown was too heavy.

From this date the Offices of the United States Commissioners, United States District Attorney, United States Marshal and Judges' Chambers, will be removed to the northwest side of College-place and Murray-street.

The Navy Yard.

The receiving ship *North Carolina*, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is now being relieved of all her heavy guns—the guns on her lower gun deck—so as to afford more space and less burden. These are 42-pounders, thirty-four in number, and weigh 1,800 lbs. each. When taken out, they are conveyed to the gun ground, near the Hospital.

The new steam-frigate *Niagara*, which has been in the Naval Dry Dock receiving her propeller, will be ready to go out in the course of a week.

Considerable improvements are being wrought in various respects throughout the yard in the way of completing new buildings, arranging guns and ammunition, and embellishments generally, yet these are not so rapid and thorough as might be expected from the amount of money ($[illegible]) that was appropriated last year for such purposes.

Fires.

FIRE FOUND AT THE NEW-HAVEN AND HARLEM RAILROAD DEPOT—LOSS OVER $60,000.

The fire that broke out yesterday morning, in the large brick building bounded by Centre, Elm, White and Franklin streets, raged furiously for more than three hours. The portion of the building fronting on Elm-street was entirely destroyed. The flames also extended to the corner of Elm and Franklin streets, along Franklin some [illegible] feet, where the further progress was stopped. The remainder of the building was not much damaged. The upper stories of the building were occupied for various mechanical purposes by different parties, many of whom suffered more or less damage. The entire damage is estimated at $[illegible].

The fire originated in the engine-room, directly over the boilers, situated near the middle of the block on Elm-street, and was first discovered by officer McCAULEY, of the Sixth Ward, who instantly sounded the alarm. A private watchman was within the building when the fire was discovered. The hydrant on the corner of Elm and White streets could not be opened for some time, it being out of order, and a delay of some minutes was thereby caused in getting a stream on the fire.

The New-Haven freight depot had a large quantity of merchandise in it, but fortunately escaped. [illegible] were removed to the end on Centre-street. Horses [illegible] taken to neighboring stables, should the fire compel them to leave.

The boiler and machinery were owned by Mr. E. ANTHONY, and were estimated to be worth about $[illegible]. It is nearly, if not quite destroyed. It was used for the purpose of furnishing motive power to the different tenants throughout the building.

The first floor was occupied by the Railroad Companies as a depot for their freight cars.

The second floor (entrance on White and Elm streets) was in the occupancy of WM. FREEMAN, spectacle maker and jeweler; S. C. BURNOP, gutta percha factory, and ROBINSON & RICHARDS, button makers. Mr. FREEMAN'S loss is about $10,000; no insurance. Mr. BURNOP'S loss about $[illegible]; fully insured. The loss to ROBINSON & RICHARDS amounted to only about $400; no insurance.

S. C. BURNOP, machinist, occupied the third floor. Damage, about $600; insured in the Mechanics' and Merchants' Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

O. C. HARRISON, optician and telescope maker, and Mr. PHIPPS, ivory turner, occupied the fourth floor. The former's loss is estimated at $4,000; insured in the Rutger and Fulton Companies, and the latter at $3,000; insured for $2,000, in the Jefferson Insurance Company.

E. ANTHONY, manufacturer of daguerreotype apparatus, also occupied a portion of the fourth-story, (entrance corner of Franklin and Elm streets). His loss is estimated at $30,000, fully insured in various City Companies. Mr. ANTHONY is the lessee of the whole building, and sublets to the other tenants, and furnishes them with motive power.

MCPHERSON & BAKER, manufacturers of envelopes, in in whose premises the fire was checked, sustained a loss of about $1,000, but are fully insured.

The damage done to the building amounts probably to about $5,000. It is fully insured.

FIRE IN THOMPSON-STREET.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the fourth floor of the five-story building No. 62 Thompson-street, occupied by JOHN MAYER cabinet maker. The flames spread from this floor to the fifth, occupied by ERNEST FRANKLIN, desk maker. The first floor and basement is occupied by Mr. MARTIN E. BOOME, sash and blind maker. Insured on stock $1,500 in the North River Insurance Company; damaged probably $300 by water. Second floor, occupied by DUBOURN & BULER, cabinet makers; damaged by water. Third floor, occupied by JOHN MAYER and another cabinet maker; also damaged by water. Fourth floor, occupied by JOHN MAYER, cabinet maker; the fire seems to have originated in this shop. Loss on stock about $500; partly insured. Fifth floor, occupied by ERNEST FRANKLIN, desk maker. Loss about $400; insured for $300 in Harmony Insurance Company. The building is damaged to the amount probably of $600; covered by insurance in the St. Mark's and Pacific Insurance Companies for $2,500. The origin of the fire is not yet known, but is supposed to be caused by the carelessness of some of the boys or workmen employed in the shop.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Note from Mr. Vandervoort.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the course of my examination before the Police Commissioners, on Wednesday, on a charge of "insubordination," the Mayor took occasion, after the dismissal of the complaint against me, while in a state of excitement, to denounce me as a spy on the Police Department, and charged me with having "distorted and vilified what had transpired in his office," and concluded with the *amiable* assertion, "that a man capable of such d—d ingratitude should not be allowed to encumber any office over which he (the Mayor) had control."

Now, Sir, the Mayor, doubtless, asserted what he had been informed, but, whoever his informant, I pronounce his assertions utterly false. I sincerely hope, therefore, he will take the earliest opportunity, for his own good name's sake, to substantiate them. In justice to my friends and myself I demand it.

CHARLES M. VANDERVOORT.

ARREST OF GENERAL JOSEPH J. CHAMBERS, LATE HARBOR-MASTER.

General Joseph J. Chambers was arrested, on Wednesday afternoon, by Officer Sullivan, on a charge of extortion and corruption, in his late office of Harbor-Master, in demanding and receiving illegal fees. He was brought before Justice OSBORNE, and discharged on parol, to appear yesterday, at 3 o'clock.

Yesterday he appeared for examination, but in the absence of Justice Connolly, who issued the warrant, Justice OSBORNE took bail in the sum of $[illegible] for the appearance of the accused when called upon. The General was bailed by Thomas Belakay, Jr., of Verplanck, Westchester County.

We give below, in full, the affidavits that led to the General's arrest. They were made many weeks since, but owing to his sickness and absence from the City he was not arrested until the day before yesterday.

Thomas Kimball, of said City, being duly sworn, says: That he is now and for several years past has been the agent of the proprietors of the Hudson and New-York Line of Canal Boats, and has an office at No. 8 South-street, in said City; that he is acquainted with Joseph J. Chambers, one of the Harbor-masters of the Port of New-York; that on or about the 4th day of May, 1855, the said Chambers, as such Harbor-master, caused one of the boats belonging to said line which had been prior to that time lying in the slip between Piers 3 and 4 East River, in said City, to be removed from said slip; that soon after such removal deponent saw Chambers in said City and remonstrated with him against the removal of said boat, and told him that he desired that said boat should be brought back again to its former place, and that if said boat could be brought back again, he, deponent, was willing to do as others did, meaning thereby that he was willing to pay said Chambers as such Harbor-master, the same amount that other persons had paid or agreed to pay for the privilege of allowing their boats to remain in the slips on said river which were within or subject to the control of said Chambers; that said Chambers thereupon informed deponent that said boat could be brought back, and the next day said boat was brought back to its former place by direction of said Chambers. Deponent further says that after said boat had been so returned as aforesaid said Chambers gave an order on deponent for the sum of fifty dollars for and on account of the amount to be paid him for allowing said boat to be thus brought back, which amount deponent paid to the person presenting said order; that afterwards said Chambers met deponent in said City and demanded of him more money for the purpose aforesaid, and deponent thereupon paid Chambers according to deponent's best recollection the sum of thirty-seven dollars, and that soon thereafter the said Chambers gave another order on deponent for the sum of thirteen dollars, or thereabouts, the amount of which order deponent also paid, making in all the sum of one hundred dollars, paid by said deponent to said Chambers, or his order for and on account of said boat. Deponent further says that said boat was an ordinary canal boat, and was about one hundred and twenty tons burthen, and he has been advised and believes that the fees which the said Chambers was entitled by law as such Harbor-Master to receive from deponent for the return of said boat into said slip, did not exceed the sum of one dollar.

THOMAS KIMBALL.

Sworn before me this 7th day of March, 1856

MICH'L CONNOLLY, Police Justice.

Henry C. Robe, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is one of the firm of Clark & Robe, engaged in transportation business and having an office at No. 115 Broad-street in said City; that he knows Joseph J. Chambers one of the Harbor-Masters of the Port of New-York; that on or about the first day of June 1855, the said Chambers came to deponent and demanded of him the sum of seventy-five dollars for his said Chambers' services as such Harbor-Master for and on account of the boats which were under the control of deponent's firm; that deponent refused to pay that sum, but offered to pay him the sum of fifty dollars for the privilege of having a berth for said boats in the slip between Piers 3 and 4 East River, in said City, and in consideration that said Chambers should aid deponent in removing boats to and from said slip; that said Chambers thereupon agreed to accept said fifty dollars, and promised that he would always be ready to render official assistance whenever required by deponent; that relying upon said promise, deponent paid said Chambers at deponent's office aforesaid, the sum of fifty dollars in two installments on different days after said promise was made. Deponent further says that the said Chambers after payment of said money did not render any official services for deponent to his knowledge or belief, and that when the services of said Chambers as Harbor-Master were needed by deponent, he was unable to find said Chambers at his post of duty; and deponent has been informed and believes that most of the time during the season of navigation in 1855, said Chambers was absent from said City. Deponent further says that the boats above referred to were ordinary canal boats of less than one hundred tons burthen each, and that the legal fees of said Chambers for directing and causing the removal of said boats to or from the slip aforesaid, did not exceed the sum of one dollar for each boat, as he is advised and believes and that in no case to deponent's recollection or belief did said Chambers direct or cause the removal of any of said boats after the payment of said money.

HENRY C. ROBE.

Sworn to before me the 7th day of March 1856.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Police Justice.

Philemon Canfield, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that the deponent and Peter E. Schriber and Stephen King compose the firm of Schriber, King & Co., merchants, doing business and having an office at No. 8 South-street, in said City; that said firm, during the year last past, kept a boat named the *Cypress*, of about eighty tons burden, as a feed-boat, to transfer oats from canal boats in the port of New-York; that during the past season of navigation said boat has been stationed in the middle of the slip between piers Nos. 3 and 4, East River, that a short time prior to the 5th day of June, 1855, Joseph J. Chambers, one of the Harbor-masters, of the port of New-York, came to the said Peter E. Schriber, in the said City, and wilfully and corruptly, and contrary to law, proposed and agreed to and with him that if the said firm would pay him, the said Chambers, the sum of one hundred dollars—fifty dollars down and fifty dollars in the Fall—the said Chambers, as such Harbor-master, and by virtue of his authority as such officer, would bring the said boat up to the bulkhead and keep her there during the season. Deponent further says that said Schriber, in behalf of said firm, assented to said proposition, and in accordance therewith, deponent afterwards, and on or about the said 5th day of June, paid to the said Chambers, at the office of said firm, in said City, the sum of fifty dollars; that afterwards, and in the month of November or December, 1855, the said Chambers called upon deponent and demanded from him the balance of said sum of one hundred dollars, with which demand deponent refused to comply, for the reason that said Chambers had not brought the said boat up to the bulkhead, as he had agreed to do; that said Chambers become very angry at deponent's refusal, and thereupon left deponent's office; that soon after, a boy called upon deponent, and stated that he had been sent by said Chambers to demand the sum of fifty dollars claimed to be due him: that to the statement of said boy this deponent replied that he should not pay said Chambers any more money, for the reason that he had not done as he had agreed so do. Deponent further says that soon after said boy called upon him, as aforesaid, the said Chambers met said Schriber in said City, and, as deponent has been informed and believes, renewed to said Schriber his demand for said money, and exhibited great anger at deponent's previous refusal to pay; that said Chambers then and there made use of such language as led said Schriber to believe that said Chambers intended to remove said boat from said slip, and that he would otherwise annoy or injure said firm, by the exercise of his official authority, unless said money was paid, and thereupon said Schriber came to deponent, and advised that said money should be paid. Deponent further says that he, fearing that said boat would be removed, as aforesaid, did afterwards, on or about the 6th day of December, 1855, at the office of said firm, in the City of New-York, pay to the said Chambers the said sum of fifty dollars, which he had previously demanded. Deponent further says that he paid the said last-mentioned sum of fifty dollars solely through the fear entertained by deponent and said firm that the said Chambers would remove said boat from said slip, or otherwise in jure or annoy deponent and said firm, by the exercise of his official authority; that he is advised and believes that the demanding and receiving of said money by said Chambers was contrary to law, and that if the said firm were liable to the said Chambers, as Harbor-Master, for any fees for or on account of said boat *Cypress*, such fees did not by law exceed the sum of one dollar.

PHILEMON CANFIELD.

Sworn to before me, March 5, 1856.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Police Justice.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—As before.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*.—Nos. 137, 169.

CIRCUIT—*Special Calendar*.—Nos. 1940, 1937, 1864, 2514, 2193, 2198, 2613, 2059, 2582, 2429, 2195, 2765, 1596, 2473, 2032, 2616, 775, 2664, 1378, 2562, 2756, 2065, 1883, 1905, 2677, 2600, 2789, 1580, 2440.

[Advertisement.]

EVERY FREEMAN HAS THE RIGHT TO THINK AND ACT FOR HIMSELF.—In the last 21 years I have sold FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF BOXES of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills; a fact which needs no illustration further, to show the estimation in which they are held by a large portion of the thinking and intelligent public. Step by step and year by year, has their sale increased. They prevent organic diseases; are invaluable in all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, kidneys, &c. They purify the blood and renovate the entire system.

Sold at 25 cents per box, at the Principal Office, No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Buildings; at BURNTON'S Bookstores, No. 296 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street; also, by MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; by T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; and by all respectable druggists and medicine venders in the Union.

[Advertisement.]

ELEGANT AND SUPERIOR CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, Invite the attention of gentlemen of refined taste to their assortment of SPRING SURTOUTS, RAGLANS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS made up in the most stylish manner, from the finest and best materials.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co. would also solicit the attention of the Public to their stock of BOYS' CLOTHING, where Parents and Guardians will find every article for Children's wear. They have every variety of thin Woolen and Linen goods for Summer use.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park, Importers and Dealers in every description of CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.

We are constantly receiving from Europe and the Auction Sales all the latest and most desirable styles of CARPETINGS, which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING—CONSUMPTION.—I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief. Experience has shown me that I can cure Consumption as readily as any other disease, and that my Lung and Cough Syrup is a positive cure for Consumption, in all its varied forms. MRS. M. J. MABIE, M.D.

Removed to No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York. Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFET, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.—While returning thanks for constantly increasing patronage, we would again invite attention to THE OLD STAND, NO. 104 BOWERY, where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS. A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—The undersigned being now sole Agents for the Improved Gas Machines of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, (whose reputation is so well established in all sections of the country,) guarantee them in all respects superior to the several infringements now offering to the public, and which they caution them against. Under their present arrangements with the Maryland Company they are prepared to put these Machines up at least ten per cent. cheaper than any of the others. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BRIDGE OVER BROADWAY.—The project of a bridge over Broadway is receiving favorable attention, and there is little doubt that it will eventually be carried out—or rather carried over. If it is done, it will be done at Fulton-st., the great point of stoppage. They do say—and we cannot deny the assertion—that the location of KNOX, the hatter, at that point, and the rush to his show-windows and his rooms have something to do with the jam.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. S. S. FITCH'S "Six Lectures on the Prevention and cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease and the Laws of Life, with a full Exposition of Medical Inhalation," a new edition, handsomely bound in muslin, 360 pages, 30 engravings, and steel portraits of the author, will be furnished to or for invalids at 20 cents per copy—substantially a gift; will be sent by mail, postage 15 cents. Apply by letter, or personally, to S. S. FITCH & Co., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO CAPITALISTS.—Wanted, in the City, or neighborhood of New-York, a large Factory, capable of accommodating 200 men, say 150 feet front and five stories high, with steam power. The advertisers will lease such a building for a term of years, or, if the owner prefers, it would be received as an equivalent, and rated as stock in a Company forming to manufacture an article in general use, upon an important patent, bearing date, November, 1855. Address "A. B.," Carlton House, Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS.—Those wishing a good entertainment and a hearty laugh, we would advise to visit PURDY'S National Theatre to-night. No less than four pieces are announced, viz.: "The Idiot of the Shannon," "The Four Lovers," "The Ourang-Outang," and "The Angel of the Attic." Messrs. CONY and WEBB, with their far-famed Dogs, appear, in addition to the Company of the establishment.

[Advertisement.]

GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS AND MINIATURES.—In Oil, Pastel and Water Colors. A corps of French Artists of the highest talent are employed for the coloring process. No picture allowed to leave the Gallery unless perfectly satisfactory. Miniatures and Portraits made from Daguerreotypes of deceased persons. GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

The most compact and durable Pen and Pencil Case we have seen is one called "LOWNDS' Patent." It is made in gold and silver, and has more stock than you can find in two ordinary cases; it is pleasant to handle, can be extended at pleasure, and for many other cogent reasons is a most desirable article. For sale by WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. PETERSON & Co., No. 70 Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, &c.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.—Attention is invited to our stock of gas fixtures, in which may be found a variety of new styles of chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c., which for beauty of design and elegance of finish stand unrivaled. CURTIS & ALEXANDER, No. 12 Canal, between Broadway and Centre-street.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY AT THE BLEECKER BUILDING.—Mr. FOWLER concludes his course this evening, May 2. The lecture will be on *Intellectual Culture, Talents, Memory, Selection of Pursuits*, and will be full of important facts. Seats 12½ cents. Professional examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Economy is that virtue which leads its possessor on to success. Thus fashionable black cloth coats, $7; super blue dress coats, $10; an endless variety of fancy cassimere pants, $1 50 to $6; Raglans $6 and $10; Moire Antique vests, &c., &c., &c., at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

WM. H. TUCKER, M. D., M. R. C. S., Eng., No. 12 University-Place, 1st door above Twelfth-st. Dr. TUCKER devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of the various and intricate diseases which have their seat in the stomach and liver.

[Advertisement.]

Last day but one of little CORDELIA HOWARD as EVA, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at Barnum's Museum. Go and see her to-night, or you will lose the greatest treat in the world.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

500 Fine Cassimere Business Coats, very slightly damaged, worth $12, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $5.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 162 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on 6th page.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 29, in St. Mary's Church, by Rev. T. M. Peters, GEORGE P. COOK, M. D., to CLEMENTINA A. SMITH.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 30, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, EDWARD FAILE to EMMA, daughter of George Greer, Esq.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, April 30, by Rev. Mr. N. E. Smith, WALTER S. MELDRUM to ELIZA E., daughter of the late E. B. Clark, of Paterson, N. J.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, April 30, at the Church of the Saviour, by Rev. Fredk. A. Farley, FREDERICK C. FARLEY, eldest son of the officiating minister, to JULIA, daughter of Francis Hobbs, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

At Oaklawn, St. Paul's Parish, S. C., on Thursday, April 17, by Rev. C. C. Pinckney, AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALES, formerly of Cuba, to HARRIET RUTLEDGE, daughter of Hon. Wm. Elliott.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday afternoon, May 1, of congestion of the lungs, OGDEN HOFFMAN, Esq., in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at the Church of the Annunciation, in 14th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., on Saturday, 3d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday morning, May 1, JEREMIAH TOMPKINS, aged 78 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 17 Christopher-st. His remains will be taken to Milton, Ulster Co., for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 30, CHARLES P. FAIRCHILD, infant son of Matilda and Hamlet M. Fairchild, aged 1 year, 1 month and 3 days.

Funeral at 10 o'clock, this (Friday) morning, from No. 50 Downing-st.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 1, CHARLES E. BULKLEY, Jr., in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 50 Livingston-st., on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Savannah, Ga., on Tuesday, April 29, EVARTS RAMES, aged 21 years, son of Luther Rames, Brooklyn.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 36 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Near Savannah, Ga., on Saturday, April 26, MOSES WANZER, of Bath, L. I., in the 61st year of his age.

The friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, Bath, L. I. His remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery in 2d-st., New-York, for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 1.

$7,000 Virginia 6s	..	92½	350 Cumb. Coal Co.	....	22¾
10,000	do	s60 92	400	do	b60 22
10,000	do	s60 92	100	do	22½
15,000 Missouri 6s	....	85¼	100 Portsm'h Dry Dock	..	2
2,000	do	85	100 Reading Railroad	..	90¾
5,000	do	85	100	do	90½
5,000 Louisiana 6s	....	93¼	500	do	90¼
4,500	do	93	200	do	b60 90
5,000 Erie Bonds of '75	..	90¾	200	do	b60 91¼
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s ex int	..	88	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60	96
1,000 N. Y. Central 7s	..	102¾	100	do	s3 95
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	..	87¾	25	do	s60 95
1,000 Cl. & P. Div. Bds	..	67½	150 Ill. Central R.	....	99¾
5 Bk. of N. America	..	107	100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	....	34¾
14 Park Bank	....	98	100	do	34¼
25 Nic. Transit Co.	..	14	10 Mi. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	s3	95
100	do	14	100	do	s10 95
100 Del.& Hd.C'nl Co.	s60	120	150	do	b60 97¾
40 Penn. Coal Co.	....	100	440	do	b60 98
100	do	b60 100	100 Panama R. R.	.. b60	103
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	..	92¾	200	do	c 103
100	do	92¾	300	do	103
140	do	92¾	50	do	b60 103¾
50	do	b15 92¾	50 Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	..	65¾
50	do	b30 92¾	5 Third-av. Railroad	..	76
250	do	b30 92¾	250 Gal. & Chic. R.	.. s3	113
150	do	b60 92¾	100	do	b60 114
150	do	b30 92¾	100	do	113½
100	do	s30 92¾	1000 Clev. & Toledo R.	....	77¾
1250 Erie R.	....	b60 57	100	do	b60 78¾
100	do	swk 56¾	100	do	78
100	do	c 56¾	300	do	b60 78¾
1500	do	s30 56¾	700	do	b60 78½
100	do	56¾	100	do	s3 77¾
100	do	b3 56¾	300	do	b10 77¾
100	do	c 56¾	200	do	b60 77¾
100	do	b60 56¾	200	do	s10 77¾
100	do	b3 56¾	500	do	s3 77
400	do	56¾	100 Ch. & Rk. Is. R. R.	....	93¾
100	do	s10 56¾	100	do	93¾
100	do	56¾	100	do	b60 95

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$43,000 Breckenridge Coal Co., per cent. $7,000	..3800
1,000 Sacramento City Water 10s	.....Int. ad. 30¾
24,000 Bellefontaine & Ind. R. R. In	.....Int. ad. 45
5,000 Terre Haute & Al. R. R. 2d m	.....Int. ad. 73¾
4,000 G't Wes., (Ill.) R. R. 1st m. 10s	.....Int. ad. 85¾
5,000 Northern Ind., Goshen Line	.....Int. ad. 83
$232 Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip, 1854	96
580 Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip, 1856	.....74¾
184 Com. Mutual Ins. scrip, 1853	37
60 Union Mutual Ins. scrip, 1853, '4 and '5	.....46¾
200 shares Port. Dry Dock Co ₩ share	.....$3
80 shares Union Ferry Co	.....103¾
20 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	.....87½
20 shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co	90
20 shares St. Nicholas Fire Ins. Co	.....71½
75 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co	192
50 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co	178
10 shares Irving Bank	100

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Virginia 6s	....	92½	5 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	..	93
2,100 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	..	87¾	200	do	s30 93
2,000 Hud. R. 1st M. B.	..	100	50 N. Y. Central R. R.	..	92
40 Bank of Commerce	..	109½	300	do	b3 92
5 Corn Exchange Bk.	..	104¾	50	do	91¾
200 Canton Company	....	28¾	100	do	b60 93¾
100 Erie Railroad	.. s60	56¾	250 Reading Railr'd.	3ds	90¾
200	do	56¾	100	do	90¾
100	do	b10 56¾	100	do	b30 91
50	do	b15 56¾	50	do	s30 aft 3 90¾
300	do	b30 56¾	1250 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	..	76¾
50	do	s60 56¾	300	do	b60 77¾
100 Huds. Riv. R. R.	....	34¾			

THURSDAY, May 1—P. M.

The exact total of the deliveries of California Gold at this port by steamer *Illinois*, is $1,860,182. The manifest is one of the most liberal we have had for many months. The arrival, however, has little or no influence on the Stock Exchange, where the *Bears* are decidedly in the ascendant, and have just now the advantage of some forced sales of hypothecated Stocks, to meet the calls made yesterday for money. The market for discount has undergone very little change this week, while, on the other hand, demand loans have been in active request, and since Tuesday, rather difficult to make. The Brokers who are able to command money at 7 ₩ cent. are making good differences between cash and time bargains in Stocks. The disturbing causes in the market are known, for the main part, to be of a temporary character, originating with two or three of the large Banks, one of which is suddenly or unexpectedly brought under heavy advances to the City Corporation for its 1st of May payments, and the others for Gold for export, which will be replaced in a day or two from the California and interior receipts. In regular trade circles, outside of Wall-street, money works steadily, and the appearances for discounts at Bank are not excessive. Foreign Bills, though firm at 109¾ @110, are yet below the currency of last Spring, and in the prospect ahead for Specie exports in May and June, there is nothing to alarm banking confidence, however each successive shipment may be used to create distrust and to knock down Stock values. The amounts sent out last year in May and June from New-York direct and *via* Boston, amounted to $12,789,000, or an average of over a million and a half of dollars a week for eight weeks. The whole of this was supplied from California and the interior exchanges, which work this season much the same as last. The City Banks went into May last year with less Specie than the subsequent average at the close of June, and the United States Treasury, in the absence of any extraordinary disbursement, such as we are now to have in a few weeks on account of the Texas Indemnity, also accumulated bullion while the foregoing heavy exports were going on. The deliveries of California Gold at this port during the month of April, including the manifest of the *Illinois* on 30th, amounted to $5,318,584, against April, 1855, $1,889,680. The direct export of Specie to Europe in April, including the shipment by *Africa* yesterday, amounted to $3,799,497. The amount sent to Boston for shipment in April was $215,000 against $1,574,000 in April, 1855. The subsequent shipments to 1st July were—

1855.

May 2, by steamer Pacific	$1,313,797
May 5, steamer St. Louis	143,000
May 9, steamer from Boston	364,320
May 16, steamer Atlantic	1,394,000
May 19, steamers Hermann and Ariel	364,000
May 23, steamer from Boston	866,871
May 30, steamer Baltic	1,727,000
June 2, steamer Arago	480,000
June 6, steamer from Boston	1,015,485
June 9, steamer North Star	236,000
June 13, steamer Pacific	1,074,000
June 16, steamer Washington	125,518
June 20, steamer from Boston	811,000
June 27, steamer Atlantic	797,000
June 30, steamers for Havre	388,000
June 30, small shipments two months	1,009,788
Total	$12,789,000
California receipts May and June	6,131,000
Difference drawn from interior	$6,658,000

THE BANKS AND SUB-TREASURY.

	In Bank.	Sub-Treasury.	Together.
April 28, '55	$14,283,424	$2,182,069	$16,465,493
June 30, '55	15,640,145	1,956,795	17,596,940
April 26, '56	$13,102,857	$9,411,913	$22,514,760

The foregoing figures are interesting for reference, and as showing the ease with which the large requisitions for Specie for export in the months of May and June last year were met from California and the interior exchanges. We start in the present month with $6,049,277 more Specie in Bank and Sub-Treasury than last May, and although the proportions at present are unequal, the certainty of the early transfer of nearly eight millions out of the Sub-Treasury qualifies this difference.

COMPARATIVE STOCK PRICES IN THE TWO MONTHS.

	May 1, '55.	June 30, '55.	To-day's Rates.
Virginia	96½	101	92¾
Missouri	93½	98	85¼
Illinois Central	78½	84¾	87½
Erie of 1875	87½	91¾	91
New-York Cen. Stock	98¾	100½	91¾
Erie Stock	50½	55¾	56¾
Cleveland & Toledo	75½	83¾	76¾

In view of the foregoing facts regarding the movements of last Spring, we are warranted in repeating that the disturbing causes of the last day or two appear to be almost exclusively of a temporary character. Meanwhile, however, Stock shares have gone down within the week as follows:

	Thursday, April 24.	Saturday, April 26.	Thursday, May 1.
New-York Central	92¾	93½	91
New-York and Erie	57	57½	56½
Cleveland and Toledo	86	81½	78½
Galena and Chicago	114½	114½	113½
Michigan Southern	96¾	98½	95¼
Michigan Central	96	97½	95
Panama	104½	104½	103
Reading	92½	91½	90¾

In State Stocks, the only material decline is in Virginias, which were sold heavily this morning on sellers' option, 90 days, at 92 ₩ cent. The Bonds of the Illinois Central Road, and the 6 ₩ cents and 7 ₩ cents of the New-York Central have been in steady request without much variation. Indiana State Fives are higher than last week. The general market closed this afternoon quite heavy; the eagerness to sell at one time, at the Second Board, bordering on panic.

In addition to the first of May changes in Wall-street, noticed yesterday, we learn that the partnership of DRAKE & BRADFORD, Stock Brokers, has expired by limitation. Mr. N. G. BRADFORD, Jr., takes an office in the new building of MATTHEW MORGAN, in William-street, adjoining the Bank of the State. Mr. DRAKE and Mr. GALEN A. CARTER, who has been with the old firm, constitute a new house under the style of DRAKE & CARTER, in the Merchants' Exchange, with Mr. E. B. LITTLE, who contributes $50,000 to the capital as special partner. Messrs. E. H. MILLER & Co., Stock Brokers, also dissolve to-day, each partner having separate offices. A new Stock firm has been formed by Mr. A. D. WILLIAMS, late with JACOB LITTLE & Co., and H. P. KETCHUM. Messrs. PHILIP SPEYER & Co., Continental Bankers, remove to-day, to No. 72 Broadway, up stairs, a few doors below Wall-street.

The Third-avenue Railroad has made a dividend of 2 per cent., payable on 10th inst. The Baltimore and Ohio road has made a half-yearly dividend of 3 per cent.

The Mechanics' Bank has removed out of the Merchants' Exchange, and is now in its new and elegant brown-stone building in Wall-street, on the site of the old Bank. The Bank of the State of New-York also removes to-day to its new banking-room—one of the most commodious in the City—corner of William-street and Exchange-place. The Union Bank managers have determined to put up a new building on their present site—removing, in the meantime, to the Merchants' Exchange, northwest corner, the rooms just vacated by the Mechanics' Bank. Messrs. JACOB LITTLE & Co. remove to-day into the Merchants' Exchange. Wall-street rents, outside the Exchange, are not looking as high this season as last, the neighboring cross-streets being more freely used for offices.

The Ohio Central Road, which has been in some pecuniary trouble, is, to-day, paying the second mortgage interest overdue since 1st March. The first mortgage, due to-day, goes over to June or July. The case is not so unpromising as it looked several weeks ago. The leading managers are understood to be actively engaged on the line of the Road in bringing up its affairs. Another Ohio Company, whose mortgage interest due in May has been in doubt, will, we understand, be able in a few days to announce the time and place of payment of the May Coupons. We are advised of no other halting cases. The Phenix Bank is prepared to pay off $79,000 of the State of Michigan General Fund Bonds, which fall due on the 5th inst.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $176,066, including $50,000 for transfer draft on Boston, and paid out $140,861; leaving the regular balance this afternoon $9,558,076.

The Treasury of the United States had at its various depositories at the close of April, $25,933,151, of which $24,885,073 was subject to draft, viz:

At New-York	$13,344,394
Philadelphia	3,101,387
Boston	2,768,395
New Orleans	2,344,861
San Francisco	1,557,514
St. Louis	869,760
Miscellaneous	2,147,942
Total	$24,885,073

Specie brought by the Steamer Illinois.

In consequence of the illness of the Purser of the steamer *Illinois*, he was unable to prepare copies of the consignments of specie brought by that vessel. We have been favored with the following from the office of the Company:

FROM GOLDEN AGE.		How'd & Aspinwall	$89,000
L. Meader and O. Adams	$12,600	Wm. Hoge & Co.	100,000
Z. Ernstein	5,600	Robert Williams	3,343
Booth & Edgar	6,601	W. F. Colman & Co.	26,343
Newhouse, Spatz & Co	14,000	F. Barrett & Co.	3,500
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	16,118	Bank of America	34,000
Goldsmith, May & Jacoby	22,000	Metropolitan Bank	300,000
Ullmer & Feigenba'm	44,000	Eugene Kelly & Co.	25,000
Aaron Jacobs & Co.	17,000	J. Phalan, Jr.	12,000
Scholl Bros.	10,135	Drexel & Co.	425,000
John Durand & Co.	7,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	269,700
Morgan, Hathaway & Co.	17,279	Chas. Morgan & Co.	42,000
H. A. Kelly	12,795	Order	30,000
Manning, Stanwood & Co.	1,400	FROM CORTES.	
Howes Bowell	16,000	Suttleton & Bros.	5,000
Reid & Wade	40,000	G. H. Wines & Co.	5,100
Wellington Abbott	10,000	Hamburger & Bro.	7,187
Meyer, Levy & Co.	5,000	E. A. Stein & Co.	2,247
H. Stryling	3,500	G. W. Schunckberg	12,000
Geo. Colburn & Co.	10,000	J. B. Weir	10,000
W. Seligman & Co.	20,000	C. Morgan & Co.	64,000
Wm. Hetter	7,800	FROM UNCLE SAM.	
Aaron Brown	1,800	G. H. Wines & Co.	3,250
Jas. Patrick	21,000	J. B. Weir	5,000
W. Dwight, Jr.	5,000	E. A. Stein & Co.	7,490
Duncan & Sherman	100,728	G. W. Schunckberg	3,700
		Hamburger Bros.	12,000
		T. J. Hand & Co.	2,500
		T. Watson & Son	15,000
Total			$1,860,182

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 1.

At our CATTLE Market to-day, 475 head of Beeves were offered—75 were sold for New-York, and the remainder sold, equal to $8 50@$10 25 net. Hogs lower—sales at $7@$7 50.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 1.

Sales to-day of 3,600 bushels East Canada BARLEY at $1 30; 1,400 bushels MALT, $1 40. CLOVER SEED is dull at 13¾@14c.

United States Mint, Philadelphia—April.

Deposits in Gold		$[illegible]
Silver		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Coinage in Gold.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half Eagles	17,896	[illegible]
Three Dollars	26,010	[illegible]
Quarter Eagles	71,948	[illegible]
Dollars	384,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	576,878	$3,[illegible]
Silver.	Pieces.	Value.
Half Dollars	236,000	$118,000
Quarter Dollars	700,000	175,000
Dimes	780,000	[illegible]
Half Dimes	1,500,000	[illegible]
Three Cents	270,000	[illegible]
Total	3,476,000	[illegible]
Copper—Cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
RECAPITULATION.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold	576,878	$3,[illegible]
Silver	3,476,000	[illegible]
Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	4,145,[illegible]	$[illegible]

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Tennessee, from St. Thomas and Laguayra—From Venezuela—Mr. Hagen, lady and family, Mr. Branch and lady, H. Rodriguez and lady, [illegible], Mr. Sotolde and lady, [illegible], H. Rivero, A. de Tourrell, [illegible], F. Ribas, J. F. Parker, [illegible]. From St. Thomas—[illegible], James Hill, Robert C. Abbott, [illegible] and servant, Miss Whitaker, Mr. Cook and lady, [illegible] Reed, Mrs. Kosford, 3 children and 2 servants, [illegible], C. Armstrong, Wm. F. Coolidge, [illegible], C. Morris, Mr. de Cordova, lady, daughter and servant, John Raven, John K. Chandler, [illegible], Mr. Slodgrin, Mrs. Jordan and daughter.

In ship Maid of Orleans, from New-Orleans—[illegible] Piffett, Adolph Piffet, Wm. Wesley, and 35 in the steerage.

In ship Saratoga, from Havre—[illegible], F. A. Embury, James Jamieson, F. [illegible].

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4 55 | Sun sets.....6 56 | Moon [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. [illegible] | Gov. Island.. 7 10 | Hell Gate.... 8 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, MAY 1.

CLEARED.

Steamship Quaker City, [illegible], Smith & Patrick.

Ships Napier, [illegible], Sanford, San Francisco, [illegible]; S. M. Fox, Ainsworth, Liverpool, [illegible].

Barks E. Churchill, Blake, [illegible]; M. J. Colcord, Colcord, [illegible]; Chase; Jasper, Bennett, Charleston, [illegible].

[illegible]

Sloop J. D. Fish, Davis, Fall River, master.

Propeller Boston, Clark, Philadelphia, [illegible].

ARRIVED.

Steamship Tennessee, Webber, Laguayra, Porto Cabello and St. Thomas, with hides, &c., to [illegible].

Ship Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New-Orleans April [illegible], with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Cerro Lisa, Dunham, Glasgow [illegible] ds., with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

[illegible]

Ship Saratoga, Trask, Havre March 25, with mdse. and 400 passengers to [illegible] & Co. Had 14 deaths on the passage.

[illegible]

WIND—During the day, S. E., with rain at sunset.

Memoranda.

Extracts from Correspondence to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Underwriters.

TURKS ISLANDS, April 9, 1856.

The brig Cape Fear, which sailed about Jan. 1 from New-York for a port in the West Indies, (believed to be Cienfuegos,) was wrecked on Mayaguana on the [illegible] of that month. From part of the crew, who were brought here in a wrecking vessel, it was learned that the captain had previously left with the mate and remainder of the men for some one of the neighboring islands in search of assistance, and our Consul at Nassau lately informed me that he died at Long Cay. I should be pleased, Sir, if you could inform me who the owner or agent in New-York may be, as I have a small sum in my hands derived from the sale of a portion of the materials of the vessel, which I should be glad to pay to whoever can properly claim it.

NASSAU, April [illegible], 1856.

The wreckers have brought in the captain and crew of the Danish schooner Terpsichore, Cody, from Port-au-Prince for Cowes for orders. 1,500 bags of coffee were saved in bad condition.

SAVANNAH, April 28, 1856.

The brig Macon is up to the city.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 1—Arr., ships Mexican, Liverpool; Alfred, New-York; barks Lucilla, coast of Sumatra; John Winthrop, Sagua; Sarasee, Havana; [illegible]; Benjamin Burgess, Cienfuegos. Left on coast of Sumatra, Jan. 4, bark John Cackle, waiting for new crop of pepper.

Spoken, &c.

April 12, lat. 42, lon. 45, was seen ship Sabine, of Philadelphia, bound E.

April 16, Tortugas bearing E. S. E. 30 miles, was passed ship Genoa.

April 22, lat. 25 29, lon. 79 21, exchanged signals with ship A. B. Kimball.

April 28, off Great Egg Harbor, ship Roma, of Bath, fm. Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad, April 12, barks Franklin, Mitchell, from and for Boston, disg.; Bertha, Lowland, for Europe, ldg.; Almah, Nevins, for New-York next day; brigs Col. Wm. Coggins, Coggins, for New-York, [illegible]; J. Hinckley, Peters, for New-York in [illegible]; [illegible], Haskell, do. 3 ds.; schrs. [illegible], Wright, from Aspinwall [illegible], loading.

At Barbadoes, April 5, brig Waverly, for Boston next day; schr. Robinson, for New-York next day.

At Mayaguez, P. R., April 16, schr. Parker, for New-York, ldg.

At Buenos Ay., Jago, April 4, schr. Charger, [illegible], Attakapas next day.